INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE
6 NOV 1928

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 272- BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 6 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
10 Nov.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Rajputana ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Kanpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Nazmah ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929.			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,089
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Dantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Nanchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Kanpura ..		16, 01
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Nazmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Nanuld ..		16,650
13 „	Kanpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Dantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£107
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Oct.	0 For.
Atsuta Maru ..	8036	....	14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	28 „
*Hakodate Maru	8003	15 Nov.	9 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	4 „
Awa Maru ..	10700	....	26 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	Jan.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 Nov	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 „	16 „
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22600	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11750	11 Dec.	18 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Horuby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about 9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928 7th Nov	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
10th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinko Maru ..	26th Oct.	9th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „
Celebes Maru ..	24th „	8th Jan.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay W'dows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.
Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.
Price As. 12.
To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.
Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE,
MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery.....

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,
Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:
THE KANARA PRESS LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 36 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 6.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY SUPERVISOR to supervise the Maternity and Child Welfare work in the town. She will have three midwives to help her. Pay 150/- p.m. with 30/- as conveyance allowance and 15/- p.m. house rent. Private practice not allowed. Applications with copies of testimonials to reach the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Board, ALIGARH by 20th November, 1928.

A 31286

WANTED—Full-time PERSONAL CLERK on Rs. 75-10-125. Gujarat Vidyapith Graduate Student of Jainism preferred. Write fully NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Ghatkopar.

A R1269

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, and ACCOUNTANTS for branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31291

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

L R1255

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar): 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WINDOW SHEET PANES AND PLATE GLASS—In India the first and the most upto date factory for the Manufacture of Glass Panes of thickness 1/16" to 3/8" is U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad. The sheets are faultless, price moderate. Please write for your supply.

T R31287

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

WILL BE HELD at Kodibag near Karwar on 26th November, 1928, and the following days.

1,387 tons teak logs.
30 tons sissum logs.
144 tons matti logs.
3 tons nandi logs.
5 tons honne logs.
20 tons teak beams.
796 (number) teak poles.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar,
15th October, 1928.

31238

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DIVALI TRAFFIC—1928.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers as follows:—

COLABA TO SURAT, SATURDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1928.

Departure 3-15 p.m. from Colaba halting at Church Gate, Charni Road, Grant Road, Bandra, Paighar, Dahanu Road, Gholvad Daman Road, Udvada, Bulsar, Bilimora and Navsari and arriving at Surat at 8-35 p.m.

SURAT TO CHURCH GATE, TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1928.

Departure 1 p.m. from Surat halting at important stations and arriving at Church Gate at 6-57 p.m.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the Undersigned's Office.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th November, 1928.

31330

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3000 ft. of 2-1/2" diameter canvas Hose pipe of best strong flax 30 ply are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 9th November, 1928, FRIDAY before 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 100/- as earnest money and with samples of Hose. Tenders without samples will not be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office, 2-11-28.

31326

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CELLS, ALKALINE, ELECTRIC TRAIN LIGHTING

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Cells, Alkaline, Electric Train Lighting." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Novmeber, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th October, 1928.

31281

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership, which was for some time carried on in Glassbeads, embroidery, wool, canvas and miscellaneous articles by Sulemanji Mahomedally and Tyabbhai Abdulhusein under the name, style and firm of Sulemanji Mahomedalli and Company at Bhuleshwar in Bombay was from the 1st day of Kartak Sud, Samvat Year 1983 (6th November, 1926), dissolved by mutual consent of the said partners and the business was after the said date carried on by the said Sulemanji Mahomedally at his own risk and responsibility at the same place and in the same name.

The said Sulemanji Mahomedally has been solely responsible for the business done after the aforesaid date of the dissolution of the partnership.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1928.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for
Mr. Tyabbhai Abdulhusein.

31324

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF SALEM.

O. S. No. 190/1928.

K. S. NARAYANA CHETTY & SONS Shevapet, Salem .....Plaintiff.
TATYA BAPUJEE PARANKAR Phandharpur .....Defendant.

The plaintiff has sued the defendant for Rs. 154-5-0 and costs on accounts of dealings in silverware and this suit is posted for hearing on 29-11-28, on which date if defendant fails to appear the suit will be decreed exparte.

(Sd.) P. SREERAMULU CHETTIAR, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for Plaintiff.

31322

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY CUT GLASS ELECTRIC LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS WITH COMPLETE FITTINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Under instructions from the Indo-German Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of the Indian Engineering Co., Bombay:—

4 cases, 46 pieces fancy cut glass lamps and chandeliers with complete fittings, of 2, 3, 5 and 6 lights.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHE CAME TO AVENGE—
SHE STAYED TO LOVE!
THE MAGIC FLAME
With your own particular Favourites—the Dynamic Lovers of the Screen:
RONALD COLMAN
AND
VILMA BANKY
Novel, Surprising, Thrilling, Romance, with the Screen's Most Romantic Lovers amidst the Swirl of the Circus Ring and the Splendour of Majestic Settings.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE
With actual costumes and scenery from the Folies Bergere, Paris.
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
SEENA OWEN
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
IN
"SHIPWRECKED"
A thrilling photoplay of storm and disaster at sea, tense and thrilling, filmed in a raging hurricane off the coast of California.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....
.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

Looking for Health?

THE WISE WOMAN USES "KESARI'S LODHRA" ALWAYS FOR HER HEALTH. IT CURES

AMENORRHOEA
METRORRHAGIA
MENSTRUAL COLIC
STERILITY

These are some of the complaints it cures—Besides, there are others It acts also as an Excellent Tonic and Blood Purifier and anxious Women will find in it their only solace

A Small bottle costs Rs. 1-10; a big one Rs. 3/- Everywhere.
Address: KESARI KUTEERAM, Indian Chemists, EGMORE MADRAS.
Local Agents:
Messrs. N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
49, Esplanade Road, Fort, - - - - - - BOMBAY.

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NEW YORK

MARKET DULL AND FEATURELESS—REPORTS OF FROST AND RAINS—OPERATORS AWAITING ELECTION AND BUREAU—SOME HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES IRREGULAR—2 POINTS HIGHER TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 3.

The New York futures market ruled dull and featureless and fluctuated within the range of about 9 to 10 points. Prices early declined on southern Hedge selling but later on improved on short covering. Reports of light frost in Texas and moderate rains over the Eastern and Central Belts failed to harden prices as operators have decided to await the Presidential Election and the next Bureau Report and Census Ginning returns. So far the private estimate of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co. is received showing indicated crop of 1,37,89,000 Bales at the end of October against previous estimates of 13,816,000 Bales at the end of September, 13,929,000 Bales at the end of August, 14,635,000 Bales at the end of July and 12,619,000 Bales at the end of June. The general belief based on the weekly Government reports issued during the month of October, shows a tendency for a small increase. The Bureau report is not likely to show any material change, however, if the figure falls below average estimate, prices may advance temporarily as south shows no signs of holding the balance. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot prices remained unchanged at 19.35.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed unchanged to 4 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Market featureless pending publication Government estimate final Yield and Ginning figures next Thursday. Cotton fundamentals in raw and finished goods distinctly bullish. Expect materially higher prices eventually be recorded though advance may be gradual.

N. Y. December Highest 19.25 plus .07
N. Y. December Lowest 19.15 —.03.
N. Y. January Highest 19.21 (11.31 a.m.).
N. Y. January Lowest 19.12 (11-08 a.m.).

Reuter:—Market is dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting a titude.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28.
F. P. Bales Receipts to date 3-11-28	4169000	4091000
Receipts Yesterday 3-11-28	55000	59000
Exports to date 3-11-28	2565000	2365000
Stock at Ports 2-11-28	2050000	2309000
Stock Interior Towns 2-11-28	1034000	1196000
Stock Liverpool 2-11-28	555000	930000
Visible Supply 2-11-28	4745000	5624000
Quantity in Sight 2-11-28	6250000	6520000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Wheat	2 104 Cwt.
Linseed	2 483 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	118 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1 043 ,,
Poppyseed	22 ,,
Groundnuts	12.861 ,,
Castorseed	3 306 ,,
Rice	24,978 ,,
Myrabollanis	337 ,,
Cottonseed	6,928 ,,
Mowraseed	42 ,,
Gram	1,253 ,,
Joowar	60,127 ,,
Maize	80 ,,
Bajree	746 ,,
Coal	814 Tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 1 Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and prices are unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S S. Dogra Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
S S. Rajput Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October, Rs. 8-4 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, Jan.-March, Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Wheat May	8 0 0
Wheat January	8 7 0
Linseed May	10 11 0
Castorseed May	48 4 0
Cotton seed A/M	4 13 0
Groundnuts Feb.	54 0 0
Feelseed A/M	11 8 0

LIVERPOOL

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—SCATTERED COVERING—FUTURES 5 TO 4 POINTS LOWER—SALES 3,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened 3 points lower and declined to 6 points on Southern Hedge selling. At the decline there was scattered covering and the market closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 10.37 and sales amounted to 3,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 4 points with January 9.95 and May 9.98. Egyptian futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

Market poor on hedge selling and liquidation. Failure market respond frost news market squaring up pending Election and Bureaur. Onside interest small but long. Estimate nine million Hedged General opinion cotton made during October and anticipation slightly increased Bureau estimate.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Light to moderate rainfall Mississippi Valley. Cold wave continues in Oklahoma and Texas. Weather much cooler.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"In spite of frost in Texas, rains fallen in Eastern and Central Belt. South selling freely."

The following private estimate to hand: Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. Total crop 13,789,000 Bales against previous estimate issued on 2nd October 13,816,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September. 3-11-28	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	.....	2,650	708
Central India	272	7,747	7,365
Barsi & Nagar	323	2,758	1,401
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	1,132	606
Berar	497	16,752	7,516
Central Provinces	.....	8,989	2,961
Totah Oomras	1,092	40,028	20,557
Dholera	.....	2,882	18,071
N.-W. Provinces	1,940	24,789	14,739
Rajputana	.....	1,)336	5,483
Sind-Punjab	.....	1,034	5,988
Broach	103	2,608	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	2,292	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	13	2,733	2,636
Cocoanada	.....	1	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	170	1,067	6,043
Persian	.....	30	2,019
American	.....	778	18,472
Egyptian and African	472	8,535	4,623
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	.....	2
Total	3,790	88,113	98,317

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 1st Nov. 3-11-28	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,808	115,684	64,456
Japan and China	3,418	214,126	59,310
Coast Ports	.....	3,345	2,695
Up-country by Rail	.....	25,812	13,097
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	9,479	1,232
Total	5,226	368,446	140,791

ASTROLOGY AND AMERICAN BUREAU REPORT.

Prof. Shah in his astrological forecast regarding the next Bureau Report on American cotton crop, writes as under:—

The tendency of the planetary position of celestial bodies, together with opposition of moon and Herchel and the paral'el aspect between the said two at the time of the issuance of the coming Bureau Report on Thursday, the 8th instant, will show bullish tendency. The effect of this will be a rise in the price of cotton by about Rs. 10 per candy. However, it will be difficult to sustain the improvement and prices are likely to react. Sun-Eclipse shows wild fluctuation in cotton and Iron shares.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The local market opened at Rs. 345/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 348/8 on short covering and scattered buying. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 2 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 346/8.
Oomra D./J. 308/8.
Bengal D./J. 297/8.

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach opened 3.47, lowest 346/12 and highest 347/8.

Broach A/M	347/8
Oomra D/J.	309/8
Bengal D/J.	279

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Nov.	239.60	—2.60
Feb.	233.50	—.1.90
May	233.10	—2.50

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov.	83,104
Same time last season	91,925

Exports from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov.

	1928.	1927.
United Kingdom	2,835	6,893
Continent	1,11,769	57,563
China	40,492	3,406
Japan	1,73,634	55,910
Coast Ports	3,345	2,696
U. S. A.	1,080	.....
Total	3,33,155	1,26,462

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 1st Nov. 1928	25,812
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 1st Nov. 1928	28,652
Same period last year	1,68,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Nov. 1928 ..	6,92,180
Same time last year	2,18,298

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	285	.....
Bengal Fine	280	.....
Bengal F.G.	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	320	310
Nagpur Fine	320	310
Yeotmal Fine	310	295
Arvi Fine	310	295
Amraoti Fine	305	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	265
Mulkapur Fine	290	260
Khandesh Fine	275	255
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	.....	220
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	265/75
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	265
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	270
Indore-Ujjain Fine	.....	265
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	265/70
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	330	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	310	.....
Cambodia	395	.....
Miraj/Sangli	320	.....
Compta Good	335	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 31st October 1928.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable., etc	17,60,90,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,01,71,000
	23,36,61,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,58,43,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,68,82,000
Bills Discounted	1,31,95,000
Bank Premises	55,87,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,10,03,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	10,11,51,000
	23,36,61,000

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The Share market was closed to-day for clearing puprposes. Business in cash for Kasturchand Mills was done at Rs. 15/8. Imperial Bank new issues were sold at Rs. 370/- Union Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 3/10. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24/12 and improved to Rs. 24/14. Ahmedabad Elec. Shares were done at Rs. 139/8. United Cements were bought at Rs. 104/8. New India Ince shares were done at Rs. 23/12. Scindias were bought at Rs. 12/14. Tata Iron and Steel first shares were done in morning at Rs. 135/8 but in the afternoon were offered for Rs. 136/8. Second. Pref. Changed hands at Rs. 86/8.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 2 mails
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London Nom. 4.84-7/8 3rd instant.
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/4 5th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 1/16 3rd inst.
London/Paris 124.10 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 3rd inst
London/Switzerland 25.20 3rd inst.
London/Italy 92.60 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm. Gold 3rd inst. £4-4-11-1/2; 2nd inst. £4-4-11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 3rd inst. 26-13/16; 2nd inst. 26-3/4.
Silver London Forward 3rd inst. 26-13/16; 2nd inst. 26-3/4.
Silver New York Ready 3rd inst 58-1/4 2nd inst. 58 7/16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3rd inst. 4-3/8 p.c.; 2nd inst. 4 13/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 3rd inst 4-1/2 p.c.; 2nd inst. 4-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 3 3/4 p.c. 6 mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4 3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|7.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|11.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/4.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5/0
1945-55 Rs. 105|9|6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and inactive.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 months discounts 4-3/8 per cent
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 3-1|4 per cent.
Three months 3-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Following a small rise of 1/16d. in London quotations on Saturday, the local market ruled steady at the opening. China Exchange was rather. Quiet. The undertone seems healthy and the general tendency is for steadier markets.

London Ready 26/13.
London Forward 26/13.
American cent 58/5.

SILVER.

	Op.	Cl.
Chaina	2/7/11	2/7/11.

Ready 60/4.

	Op.	Hi.	Low	6 p.m
Asoje	60/3	60/4	60/3	60/3
Kartik	60/6	60/7	60/6	60/6
Tejimunidi	-/12/-.			
Mangsor	60/8	60/9	60/8	60/8
Tejimundi	1/2.			

Tone of Silver:—India and China bought. Market possibly steady.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6.
Kartik 21/5/6.
Mangsor 21/5/6.
National city 21/8/6.
N. Manordass 21/8.
N. Motilal 21/6.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations Ex-Godown, Bombay:—

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 644-3-0 per ton.
Flitered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530|- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150|- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

100	Hindustan Mill	Kekri	260
100	Breul & Co.	Muthia	230
100	Gill & Co.	Wadhwan	335
100	Ahmedabad Mill	Mundra	355
100	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Muthia	240
100	Forbes & Co.	Bijapur	310
200	Japan T. & Co.	Bengal New	208
100	Currimbhai & Co.	Khamgaon	301
100	K. Damji & Co.	Dakor	335
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Berar	275
100	Textile Mill	Muglai	230
100	G.G. Kesha	Hinganghat	326

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay Nov. 5.

Bengal D./J.	... 280
Broach A./M.	... 347
Oomra D./J.	... 309

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bengal	293	288	283
Sindh	293	288	283
Punjab	291	286	281
Rajputana	293	288	283
Oomra No. 3.	319	309	297

WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cables:—

"Fears adverse Plate news, although nothing yet possibility Russian buying. American election sustaining prices, trade nervous, speculation non-existent, advise purchase on good breaks."

Wheat Prices:—

Dec. close at 9s. 5-1/2d.
Mar. close at 9s. 5-3/8d.
May close at 9s. 5-3/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 119 5/8 cents.

WEATHER REPORT

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SOUTH OF PENINSULA

POONA, Nov. 5.

Widespread rain continues in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but the weather has been dry over the rest of the country.

Chief amounts of rain are:—Shillong, quarter of an inch; Negapatam four; Madras one; Trivandrum and Saddalore a half; and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay Daily Weather Report for the 5th November, 1928:—

General Remarks:—Widespread rain continues in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but weather has been dry elsewhere. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south of the Peninsula, and practically clear elsewhere. Temperatures were above normal in the east United Provinces.

Forecast:—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Calicut	0.10in.
Cochin	0.01in.
Trivandrum	0.45in.
Colombo	0.94in.
Madras	1.13in.
Negapatam	4.22in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5-11-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.013 inches (.093 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.876 inches (.061 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .053.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.6 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

MARKET STALLHOLDERS' PROTEST.

The annual general meeting of the Municipal Markets Stallholders' Association was held on Thursday last at Madina Building, Palton Road, Bombay, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presided.

The following are some of those resolutions passed:—(1) This meeting of the Municipal Markets Stallholders' Association requests the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to reduce the rent of the stallholders as the business is slack. (2) This meeting of the Municipal Markets Stallholders' Association protests against the action of the Municipal authorities and Police authorities in allowing the handcartmen and hawkers in the vicinity of markets, and requests the Municipal and Police Commissioner to take vigilant action in the matter.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC-YET
full of Life and
Vigour
VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.
Made by J. H. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

SEA BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

Year 1927---28.

IMPORTS.

Following are the extracts from the Report on the sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sindh for the official year ended 31st March 1928:—

COAL: Imports of foreign coal have advanced by 89,072 tons to 20,099 tons in quantity and by Rs. 19.24 lakhs to Rs. 45.45 lakhs in value. The increase in the arrivals from the United Kingdom was due to the partial revival of the industry after the disastrous coal strike of 1926. Consequently it is not surprising that Bengal coal lost some ground.

English coal prices showed a downward trend throughout the year. The prices of Natal and Bengal coal were steady during the first half of the year (April to September), but declined thereafter.

DYEING AND TANNING:—Imports under this head further improved from Rs. 1.42 crore to Rs. 1.83 crore, mainly owing to larger arrivals of coal tar dyes from Germany, whose share in the total imports was nearly 56 per cent. The trade was no doubt stimulated by the removal of the import duty of 15 per cent. with effect from 1st October 1927. Receipts of alizarine dye, which amounted to 3,439,700 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 20.62 lakhs in value, showed but a small improvement of 53,134 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 37 thousand in value, a decrease in the imports from Germany of over half a million lb. in quantity and Rs. 3.72 lakhs in value being counterbalanced by larger despatches from the United Kingdom. Imports of aniline increased further by over 2 3/4 million lbs. to 10,691,600 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 41.34 lakhs to Rs. 1.45 crore in value, as a result of larger supplies from Germany, Italy, Switzerland and France. Imports from the United States of America and Belgium contracted both in quantity and value, but those from United Kingdom though they declined in quantity, rose slightly in value.

HARDWARE:—The value of imports increased by Rs. 6.61 lakhs to Rs. 1.63 crore owing to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany whose despatches amounted to Rs. 53.13 lakhs and Rs. 63.26 lakhs as against Rs. 45.17 lakhks and Rs. 58.41 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share improving further from 37 to nearly 39 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom also rose from 29 to over 32 per cent. Imports from the United States of America and Japan have fallen considerably.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER:—Imports of bottled beer have advanced by 35,000 gallons to 570,000 gallons owing to larger supplies from the Netherlands and Japan. Despatches from Germany and the United Kingdom decreased. Receipts of beer in bulk, mostly from the United Kingdom, improved further by 176,000 gallons to 672,000 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1.76 lakh to Rs. 8.72 lakhs in value.

SPIRITS:—Imports of potable spirits contracted markedly, owing in no small measure to the excise policy of the Government of Bombay. Receipts of brandy fell by 24,000 gallons in quantity and Rs. 3.61 lakhs in value chiefly due to smaller supplies from France and Germany.

MACHINERY AND MILLWORK:—After five consecutive years of decline, imports under this head have at last improved, if only slightly. The total value advanced by Rs. 1.51 lakh to Rs. 4.31 crores and despite the depression of the cotton mill industry, even the value of textile machinery rose by Rs. 20 lakhs.

One of the results of the Textile Tariff Board was the removal of the 2-1/2 per cent. duty on machinery with effect from 1st October 1927.

MATCHES:—Imports of matches fell further from 1,432,000 to 745,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 11.35 lakhs to Rs. 7.83 lakhs in value. Japan sent only 5,000 gross of boxes as against 7,000 gross of boxes in the previous year. Sweden continued to be the chief source of supply, her share in the total imports being 84 per cent. as against 88 per cent. in the previous year. Imports of matchwood, mostly from Japan and Germany, for the manufacture of splints and boxes rose from 573,000 cubic feet valued at Rs. 12.34 lakhs to 677,000 cubic feet of the value of Rs. 13.28 lakhs.

IRON AND STEEL:—British steel makers did not find it necessary to join in the European steel cartel, and their own efforts have done much to restore the British industry to prosperity. British exporters to Bombay did not altogether win back the 51,000 tons which they lost in 1926-27, but were able to send 37,398 tons more than in the preceding year. The total tonnage received was nearly 126,000 and the value increased by nearly Rs. 54 lakhs. Belgian products were the chief rivals to British, and that country's despatches advanced from 72,000 to 93,000 tons. The total imports of iron and steel increased by nearly 59,000 tons in quantity and Rs. 8.3/4 lakhs in value.

There were considerable increases in the receipts of articles of iron and steel which pay a protective duty. Thus galvanized sheets rose from 57,000 to 80,000 tons owing to increased supplies from the United Kingdom and Belgium; beams, channels, girders and bridge work rose from 18,000 to 30,000 tons and sheets not galvanised or tinned rose from 19,000 to 25,000 tons.

OTHER METALS:—Imports of brass fell further by Rs 8 lakhs to Rs 1.27 crores. Receipts of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from the United Kingdom and France increased by Rs. 9.7 lakhs and Rs 2.86 lakhs respectively. Under copper imports of sheets from Germany fell by 76,374 cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 30.79 lakhs in value; while arrivals from the United Kingdom and France improved by Rs. 14.48 lakhs and Rs. 6.66 lakhs respectively. The increase in German silver was due to larger supplies from Austria. Imports of circles, the chief item under aluminum, improved by 16,345 cwt. in quantity and by Rs 12.61 lakhs in value as a result of larger supplies from the United Kingdom, Switzerland France and the United States of America. Imports of tin improved from 10,572 cwt. to 16,310 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 20.3 lakhs to Rs. 31.84 lakhs in value owing to larger arrivals from the Straits Settlements, the principal supplier.

MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES:—The value of the total trade in motor cars, cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories expanded from Rs. 1.58 crore to Rs 1.83 crore. Doubtless the reduction of the duty from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on 1st April 1927 stimulated imports of private cars whose number rose from 3,573 to 4,097 and value from Rs. 95.13 lakhs to Rs 1.12 crore.

Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries increased by 12-3/4 million gallons to over 76 million gallons as result of large arrivals of kerosine and oils. The rise of 8-1/4 million gallons was due almost entirely to arrivals of bulk oil from Persia, Georgia and the United Kingdom. Arrivals from Burma declined by nearly half a million gallons. Prices of foreign kerosene were steady up to the end of September 1927, but the "oil war" then led to a remarkable decline in declared values. At the end of March 1928, the figure was 4-1/4 annas per gallon, as against the figure of 10 annas ruling before the "war" started. Imports of foreign lubricating oils increased by 281,744 gallons in quantity but declined by Rs. 5.78 lakhs in value. There were no imports of foreign petrol, the whole supply coming from Burma. Imports advanced from 1,074,000 to 1,518,000 gallons.

Postal articles not specified:—The five specified articles, viz., (1) gold and silver thread, (2) cinematograph films, (3) jewellery, (4) precious stones and (5) cigarettes are included under the relative heads in the general imports and excluded from this head. The total value of postal articles not specified improved by Rs. 13.69 lakhs to Rs. 1.5 crore.

Precious stons and pearl, unset:—Imports of precious stones, consisting almost entirely of diamonds, improved from Rs. 40.06 lakhs to Rs. 53.98 lakhs owing to larger arrivals from Belgium which were valued at Rs. 35.08 lakhs as against Rs. 20.73 lakhs last year. Arrivals of pearl increased by Rs. 6.2 lakhs to Rs. 40.73 lakhs owing to larger shipments from other Native States in Arabia.

Sugar:—During the year under report, supplies of sugar in the world market were plentiful. The result was a considerable decline in prices. The spot price of Java, 23 Dutch standard and above, stood at Rs. 16-2-0 per cwt. at the beginning of the fiscal year in Bombay, and remained steady till the middle of May. Thereafter, prices persistently declined, subject of course to a few fluctuations, till the price reached the lowest level of the year, viz Rs. 14-0-0 at the end of February 1928. In March, however, a reaction started. Merchants were somewhat cautious of operating on a falling market and British India as a whole imported nearly a hundred thousand tons less than in the previous year. The chief fall was in Sind, but the Bengal figures also contracted. The Bombay imports, however, only declined from 184,400 tons to 178,000 tons. Despite this, duty receipts rose from Rs 1,41,42,482 to Rs. 1,50,38,879 which indicates that there were considerable clearances from Bond.

Java was the chief source of supply to the Bombay market, receipts from that country having expanded from 90,000 tons to 159,000 tons. Supplies of beet sugar, however, contracted from 87,000 tons to 15,000 tons. This was due to Java prices being more favourable.

Tea.—Imports of foreign tea fell by 1 million lb. to 4-3/4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10.27 lakhs to Rs 10.03 lakhs in value. Exports of Indian tea fell further from 1,333,000 lb. to 693,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs 5.21 lakhs to Rs. 8.02 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller shipments to Mesopotamia and Persia.

Cotton, Raw.—Receipts of abnormally cheap American cotton from the record crop of 1926 continued during the year under report, with the result that imports of foreign cotton advanced by 21,000 tons to 66,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 1.77 crore to Rs. 6.74 crores in value. Imports from the United States of America actually rose from 30,000 tons, including about 5,000 tons shipped from the United Kingdom, to 60,000 tons. The consumers were of course the Indian mills. Kenya Colony sent 13,000 tons—an increase of 51 tons over the figures of the previous year. Receipts from Persia at 1,06 tons showed little change. Of the 14,000 tons of African cotton 2,000 tons were re-shipped to the United Kingdom, over 200 tons to Japan and 40 tons to the Continent of Europe, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

Cotton Piece-Goods.—In the year 1926, the cotton piece-goods market was depressed by unstable prices and a falling market. But at the beginning of 1927, prices began to advance, and profits were made. In the year under report, a considerable advance took place in the price of raw cotton, and this, coupled with stable exchange and improved trade conditions in general, encouraged importers to make forward contracts. The result was that despite certain excursions and alarms such as some sensational fluctuations in the news about, and therefore in the prices of, American cotton, and serious monsoon floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar, which for a time dislocated the Bombay market, imports improved by nearly 34 per cent. in quantity, and by less than 16 per cent. in value. The actual volume of imports has been greater than in any year since 1921-22. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade fell from 70 to 65 per cent. while that of Japan improved from 18 to 22 per cent.

Imports of cotton yarn advanced slightly by 342,000 lb. to 28-1/2 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1.16 lakh to Rs. 3.71 crores in value. Arrivals from Japan declined further by 5-1/2 million lb. to 13-1/4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 49.65 lakh to Rs. 1.87 crore in value owing to reduced shipments of higher counts, notably 31-40s. Imports of which fell from 10 million lb. to 4-1/2 million lb. British yarn, mostly of higher counts, also fell by 1-1/4 million lb. to 7 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 15.3 lakhs to Rs. 1.08 crore in value. Receipts from China, on the other hand, advanced further from 616,000 lb. to 7 million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 5.42 lakhs to Rs. 66.53 lakhs in value and those from Hongkong from 14,600 lb. to 902,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs 2,000 to Rs. 4.92 lakhs in value. Imports of mercerised cotton yarn again expanded by 1-1/4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 23.58 lakhs in value.

With effect from 22nd September 1927 a specific duty of 1-1/2 annas per lb. was imposed on all imported cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread valued at Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. or under. Goods costing more than that figure pay 5 per cent. 'ad valorem.' The full effect of this measure is of course not visible in the year under report.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw silk rose further by 10,000 lb. to 1,508,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 19.7 lakhs to Rs. 88 lakhs in value.

Imports of silk piece-goods, the most important item in the group, rose further by 2 million yards to over 16-3/4 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 1.05 lakhs to Rs. 1.99 crore in value.

Artificial Silk.—This trade continues its remarkable advance. The outstanding feature of the year has been the stability of prices, which perhaps reflects the efforts of the leading producers in all countries to encourage manufacturers to place forward orders. Imports of yarn rose by 1 million lb. to 6 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 10.89 lakhs to Rs. 1.22 crore in value, and those of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk by 3 million yards to 13-1/2 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 24-13 lakhs to Rs. 2.21 crores in value.

One of the results of the Textile Board recommendations was the reduction of the duty on artificial silk yarn and warps and artificial silk thread from 15 to 7-1/2 per cent with effect from 1st October 1927.

Wool, Raw and Manufactured.—Imports of raw wool improved by 45,000 lb. to 4 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4.82 lakhs to Rs. 30.12 lakhs in value.

The instant popularity of our newly introduced "New Calibre" Series of **West End** Watches fully justifies our claim that the movement fitted is stronger and more reliable than that of any other shaped Watch of the same size.

Although nominally 8½''' size watches, they are fitted with 13''' size barrel, 13''' lever and 10½''' size balance, giving infinitely greater strength than has hitherto been possible in watches of the same dimensions.

"NEW CALIBRE"
Fine Keyless Lever Watch

Fully jewelled with 15 fine rubies; cut compensation balance and steel hair-spring; substantial hinged case. Guaranteed good time-keeper under the severest conditions of wear and tear.

Sterling Silver RS. 48
18 ct. Gold " 110

Ask for FREE Catalogue

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

"DALAL STREET TOPICS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 1st under this column your contributor says that Tata Hydro has got dams and the Tramway Company has reserves. Such a vague statement is unjust to investors and misleading to the general public as it needs much amplification. Tata Hydro must have dams to catch water, and these dams have stood the test and stormy monsoons and climatic conditions during the last 19 years. So there is entirely no fear on this score, as the dams can well assert their strength for a century and more as the longer the time passes, the walls become more and more seasoned and impregnable. Moreover, it has got reserves both revealed and unrevealed, and a concern of such a nature building up such huge reserves for which there can be no need, will pay itself manifold, and happy is the shareholder as he has invested in a gold mine which will return him his capital several times over.

Now the Bombay Tramway Company—it has no doubt, resources which they are compelled to provide as they have every time to renew the rails, cables, meters, etc., etc., to enable the Company to conduct its work. These reserves are gradually going away towards meeting such heavy periodical expenses, and with our Municipality as is at present constituted, and is likely at a later stage to be more and more democratic, what scope can such a utility Company hope to have to expand itself and show increased return to its shareholders? And the last but not the least is that after a period of another 15 years the Municipality has the right to take over the Company and pay it back its capital with certain emoluments. Another thing is that on the traffic side it has its competitors—the buses of other Companies, motor cars, garrys, etc., while Tata Hydro has got the sole monopoly and has to fear no competition.

In conclusion I would certainly congratulate the shareholder of the Tram Company on having at least realised that he must sell off his share, and invest the money in Tata Hydro Company which has much in store for him in the way of safety of capital, regular, satisfactory and progressive dividends, building up of reserves, and the consequent result of appreciation in the price of the share.—Yours etc.,

WELL-INFORMED.

Dalal Street,
Bombay, Nov. 2.

DIVALI SPECIAL BY B. B. AND C. I. RY.

22 second-class and 600 third-class passengers have now been booked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway special Divali train from Bombay and Ahmedabad to Allahabad, Benares and other places. As no more passengers can be accommodated on the train, the Railway authorities have been reluctantly compelled to close booking.

This particular tour has a special appeal as it enables Hindu pilgrims to bathe at Benares on the sacred eclipse day and to visit Muttra for the important festival held there on the second day after Divali. In addition to this, the tour is a very comprehensive one and halts are made at the following stations:—Dakore, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Muttra, Jaipur, Ajmer, Nathdwara and last of all Ahmedabad during the great Agricultural Show that is being held there this month.

NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH
—SAYS THE DOCTOR

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.

Headaches, sickness, biliousness, digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. They are packed in sealed bottles to keep them fresh and clean, and full directions for use are given with every bottle. Get a bottle to-day. Take a dose to-night, and see how much stronger, brighter and better you will feel in the morning.

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.

Amritdhara
YOUR SERVICE IS OUR MOTTO

Pain killing drops
Relief in every drop.

Human flesh is heir to pains and aches. All pains, aches and uneasiness can speedily and surely be removed by a timely administration of 'AMRITDHARA.'

Why suffer pain—You can conquer it.

"AMRITDHARA" is a reliable household remedy for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Sciatica, Bites and Stings, Cough, Cold, Burns and Scalds, Strains and Sprains, Cuts and Wounds, Colic, Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sorethroat, &c., &c.

'AMRITDHARA' is penetrating. When taken internally it at once reaches the seat of pain, when applied externally is instantly goes in pleasant penetrating sensation, stimulates the blood. It will never blister the skin like many so-called counter-irritants. It is highly antiseptic and checks and counteracts infection.

Instant relief—Rubbing not necessary.

Can be had from all Chemists and Pansarees.

Price Rs. 1-8-0 per phial; Sample 0-8-0 only.

Postal & Tele: Add:—AMRITDHARA 29, Lahore.

Bombay Agent:—AZIZ & Coy., Merchants, Pirbhai Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Bengalee
(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Satyamurthi's lecture on "Young India Rebel," Jinnah People's Memorial Hall, 6-30 p. m.

Annual General Meeting of B. P. C. C. Congress House, 7 p. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 8.

Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p. m.

FRIDAY November 9.

Poppy Day.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, November 10.

The S.S. Mooltan with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 11.

Armistice Day.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this ward are invited for three delegates to be sent to coming Calcutta Congress. They will be received in the offices of the Committee upto 9 a.m. (S. T.) on 15th instant.

LECTURE AT KHAR.

Under the aupices of the Khar Youth League Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and Mr. Satyamurti will deliver a lecture to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. on "How to Win Freedom" at the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar.

ENGINEERING WORKERS UNION

A first meeting of the Workers of the various Workshops was held on 3rd inst at Foras Road and started a new above mentioned Union. And elected the following Office bearers.

President. Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Vice-Presidents 1. Mr. R. S. Nimbker. 2 Mr. Sheik Ahmed Nasaruddin an Hon General Secretary and Treasurer Mr. D M. Pangarker.

MAHARASHTRA AND GOA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 P. M at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaum when the members of the Deputation of the Goanese Hindu Sabha, Messrs. D. V. Pai (Editor "Hindu"), J. V. Kamat and Y. S. Sardesai will speak on 'Maharashtra and Goa' Sjt Vinayakmaharaj Masurkar will preside.

BOMBAY OIL COMPANYS' EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A General meeting of the employees of various Oil Companies was held on 4 h inst at Shivdi, under the auspices of the above Union. Mr. Pangarker presided. About 500 men were present. Mr Pangarker and Gajanan Khem addressed the metting. Mr. Pangarker told the men to join the Union and get their grievences redressed. Almost all the men agreed to the Union. About 15 men gave their names on the spot.

DRAINAGE WORKERS' THREAT OF STRIKE.

A meeting of the Municipal Workers of Drainage Department was held at Foras Road, on 3rd. inst. under the auspices of the above Union. Mr. Pangarker presided unanimously—Resolved that this meeting of the Municipal Workers of Drainage Department declares its intention of calling a strike after one month from this date if the Municipal Authorities do not grant their demands duly forwarded to the Commissioner at the time of last strike and further declares that the workers should be paid their wages for 6 strike days in October while the strike was on.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B. I. S. S. "Domala" from London arrived Port Said on the morning of the 2nd instant and left there the same morning.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 1st instant left Marseilles at 5 A. M. on the 3rd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 12 30 P. M. on the 4th instant and left there at 4 P.M. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 A.M. on Friday the 9th instant.

SURAT RIOT CASE

SURAT, Nov. 5.

Mr. G. Taylor, Special Magistrate to-day commenced hearing the case arising out of the communal disturbance and heard the evidence in the Katargam murder case in which four Hindus are charged with murdering a Mahomedan peon in the service of Government Treasury Office. Further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow. —A.P.

COTTON RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS

THE CAUSE OF THEIR RISE

ANNUAL REPORT OF E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION, LD.

The seventh annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, was held on Monday afternoon in Taj Building, Hornby Road, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas presiding. The Directors' report for the year ended 31st August, 1928, stated:—

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

The year opened with the highest prices seen since March, 1925, the highest being Rs. 491 for Fully Good Broach, April-May and Rs. 452 for Fine Oomra, December-January, from these prices there was a fall of about Rs. 80 per candy within a fortnight, due to a break in the value of American cotton consequent upon the liquidation of a large speculative position and with reactions the market continued to decline under the movement of the crop until February. The low point being Rs. 338 for April-May Broach and Rs. 307 for March Oomra, from these levels there was a steady advance until July when July-August Broach was quoted at Rs. 423 and July Oomra at Rs. 390, a recovery of just over one-half of the fall in values. Towards the close of the season prices again declined on the publication of the American acreage figures.

Receipts into Bombay were 2,58,115 bales more than the previous season and the exports were up by 2,38,411 bales. The rise in the receipts and exports is attributable to the increase in the crop and to a greater demand from Europe and China. The import of American cotton into Bombay amounted to 67,231 bales of 500 lbs. this year as compared with 2,20,142 bales last year. The stocks of cotton in Bombay at the end of the year, viz., 10,06,174 bales were the largest for many years and exceeded last year's stocks by 5,61,091 bales.

REDUCTION IN GODOWN RENTS.

Your Directors repeatedly pressed for a reduction in the rents of the godowns and jethas at Sewri and are pleased to announce that from the 1st September, 1928, the Port Trustees have reduced the godown rents to Rs. 7,200 per annum for groups E, L and G and to Rs. 6,600 per annum for H and J. In both cases for a lease of 5 years the rent will be Rs. 1,000 per annum. The jetha rents have also been reduced. Whilst your Directors expect, and, will continue to press for, further reduction to Rs. 4,800 as the finances of the Port Trust permit, they are convinced that the reduction made is the best the Port Trustees could give at present and they have, by a special resolution, conveyed the thanks of the Trade to the Port Trustees for this reduction. The Trustees desire that more use be made of the Port Trust Railway in railing cotton to the docks and your Board hope that the trade will comply with this as far as possible.

FINANCE.

The financial position of the Association is clearly shown in the statement of Income and Expenditure at page 8 of his Report from which it will be seen that your Association has made a profit of Rs. 63,611-1-10 which, together with the previous balance, namely, Rs. 10,582-2-6 of last year, amounts to Rs. 74,193-4-4. Out of this amount your Directors have decided to transfer sums of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 6,405 and Rs. 7,017-8-0 to the heads "New Exchange Building", "Furniture and Fittings" and "Bonus to Staff", respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 770 12-4 to be carried forward to the Accumulated Fund Account.

From the cost of the Exchange Building a sum of Rs. 12,44,498-4-4 has been written off as shown in the accounts. Your Directors do not propose to make any further reductions this year in the rents of rooms in the Exchange, particularly in view of their having sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 on general maintenance and repair works to be same.

Twenty members of our Association applied for and were admitted as Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

There were 357 Original Members, 35 New Members, 2 New Members (Non-British), 8 Special Associate Members, 7 Original Associate Members, 34 New Associate Members, 2 New Associate Members (Non-British), in all 394 full and 43 Associate Members on the Register on 31st August, 1928. During the year 9 members were posted as defaulters.

The report was adopted.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD STATES

A MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Secretary of the South Indian States peoples Conference wires from Trivandrum with regard to his interview on October 26 with Sir M. Visvesvarya regarding the policy and scope of the conference that Sir M. Visvesvarya suggested with regard to the backward States that those States should work definite scheme of education progress. There was no suggestion whatever that education progress should precede constitutional changes as reported.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. A. AND B. SC. EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF SUCCESFUL CANDIDATES.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS.

P G Sahasrabushe, M N H Baig.

LIST OF PASSES.

M J Mehendale, D A Sabnis, A R Dawood, B A Dalal, A S A R Shaikh, D V Amonkar, S M Shah, K R Gupte, B R Inamdar, M B Belapurkar, B B Bhagwat, S D Boywalla, C D Chogle, S D Dhalwani, T J Gajjar, M H Godbole, G Gulamali D S Gupte, B A Jambhawadekar, K M Malqan, J K Mody, A J Pandya R E Patel, R B Patwardhan, B R Pradhan, M G Pradhan, P M Rege, L B Shah, D P Thakur, A C Vaishnav, L M Vasavada, N V Velde, C M Deshi, D V Dravid, G H Doshi, (exempted from Physics and Chemistry.) D B Bhoskar, S A Brahme, B H Galgali, S V Kale, K V Navalgund, R S Barge, V K Chate, (exempted from compulsory English), S R Thakar, J D Deshpande, (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi), P W Akolkar, C K Ambedkar, G L Apte, S G Choudhari, R M Datar, S S Desai, J B Levasthale, G V Gurjar N K Jahagirdar, G R Kulkarni, S V Lele, N L Patil, S K Patil, K A Phadnis, G M Sajjan, V M Shah, N B Sidhanty, C S Tubachi, D R Jinsiwale, N V Nivargi, V T Ambedkar (exempted from English and Marathi), T P Attarde (exempted from Sanskrit and Marahi), H R Chatte, (exempted from Mathematics). G G Deshmukh, (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi) L R Gadre (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), G M Ghule, (exempted from History and Economics), G R Joshi (exempted from Sanskrit and Marathi), N M Khuperkar (exempted from Sankrit and Marathi), N R Kulkarni, (exempted from History and Economics), G G Mahajan (exempted from Mathematics, A H Parikh, G R Pathak, N G Shah, N M Dave, M U Desai, K C Munshaw, C C Parikh, C M Patel, G S Patel, P G Sheth, M D Shah, B J Jhala (exempted from History and Economics), M H M Bhatti, A H M Shehwani, A H I Ukaili, R A Idnani, K R Kripalani, R V Samtani, N S Bhatia, (exempted from Mathematics), H M Uttamsing, (exempted from History and Economics), D R Dadachanji.

B. SC. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION.

Ganesh Sitram Padhye.

PASSED IN THE SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT.

M. N. Bhatt, A. S. Chaubal, K. G. Dave, V. S. Deodhar, V. S. Desai, H. S. Doshi, B. S. Gidvani, K. S. Gupte, B. S. Kanvinde, B. D. Kasbekar, A. S. Kotibhaskar, V. V. Mehta, B. T. Munim, K. P. R Nair, R. A. Pandit, K. K. Patel, R. D Patel, S. R. Santhankar, B. K. Merchant, S. A. Paranjpe, L. V. Samant, D. F. Amroliwala, D. S. Nadkarni, I. M. Oza, M. J. Presswalla, H. V. Sathe, K. R Chaudhari, D. N. Kowshik, M. F. Mobedjina, H. T. Nanavati, S. C. Redkar, S. R Sontake, G. K. Athalye, P. V. Banavalkar, L. R. Bapat, V. G. Bapat, G. W Badekar, N. G. Bhusari, A. G. Darshane, S. D. Dastane, A. V. Gholkar, V. D. Gijre, L. B. Inamdar, B. G. Joshi, V. D. Joshi, V. S. Junnarkar, P. T. Kadkol, D. R Kaprekar, N. C. Kelkar, L. V. Kelkar S. K. Koparkar, B. R. Kulkarni, Ganesh S Kulkarni, G. S. Kulkarni, K. D. Kulkarni, M. P. Kulkarni, S. K. Kulkarni, V. M Mulay, D. R. Nadkarni, V. B. Naik, S. G Natu, G. V. Nevgi, A. V. Oka, N. G. Oka, P. M. Oka, S. D. Palkar, V. P. Palnitkar, D. P. Pande, M. S. Pandit, S V. Pandit, N. M. Pangarkar, R. G Pansare, R. G. Paranjpe, S. A. Paranjpe V. A. Patwardhan, W. T. Phadnis, S. S Puranik, R. H. Shah, K. G. Shiralkar, K R. Suryavanshi, R. N. Uttarwar, S. G Walimbe, D. R. Parvatikar, G. R. Kshirsagar, V. M. Limaye, R. M. Adhikari, V. M. Bhave, P. R. Bhide, C. V. Shirol, S. S. Sirur, H. N. Desai, S. B. Korgaonkar, R. V. Kulkarni, N. H. Shaikh, D. F Vaishnav, D. R. Abhyankar, H. J. Shah, S. B. Surti, K. A. Damle, R. M. Gandhi, H. J. Shah, N. S. L. S. Khalsa, U. N Kirpalani, K. J. Lalvani, D. C. Motwani, C. A. Rawal, A. S. Rawtani, L. M. Shahani, B. A. Shaikh, V. L. Sipahimalani, R. S. Gaitonde, S. N. Gadap.

"YOUNG INDIA REBEL"

MR. SATYAMURTI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Mr. S. Satyamurti, will deliver a public lecture on "Young India Rebel", at Jinnah Peoples Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

London—Archbishop of Canterbury delivered his farewell sermon at Canterbury Cathedral in the presence of an immense congregation and within the hearing of an enormous body of listeners in throughout the coutry who were able to catch every word and intonation of the Primate's address.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT

WIFE AND PARAMOUR TRANSPORTED

POISONED HUSBAND TO GET RID OF HIM

The Hon. Justices Madgoankar and Baker on the Appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by an 18 year old woman Rambha and her paramour Shamu Dasharath who were sentenced to transportation and death respectively by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh for the murder of her husband.

The second accused Shamu was a fast friend of the deceased Namu with whose wife (accused No. 1) he had developed a adulterous relationship. With a view to remove the obstacle from their path, they both decided to do away wih the husband. The second accused procured some 'dhatura' poison and gave it to Rambha who mixed it with the food she prepared for her husband who unsuspectingly took it and died from its effects.

Both the accused made confession to which they adhered during the trial but each pleaded that the initiative was taken by the other. The second accused stated that the woman told him to bring some 'dhatura' for giving it to her husband, saying "after his death, we both would be quite free to live together.

Their Lordships observed that this was the usual case of an adulterous guilty wife and her paramour each seeking to shift the inspiraton and the main responsibility upon the other. Regarding accused No. 2, there were two extenuating circumstances, first was his age which was 21 and the second that the wife who poisoned her husband was not less guilty than the paramour who supplied the potson. On the whole, therefore, and particularly in view of the lesser sentence on the wife, their Lordships thought the ends of justice would be met by reducing the capital sentence to transportation for life.

The appeal of accused No. 1 was dismissed and her sentence was confirmed.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, recorded further evidence in the Customs Fraud Case in which K. M. Dandekar, a Customs broker, and D. J. Jhaveri, an appraiser in the Bombay Customs, stand charged with forgery, cheating and abetment thereof in respect of drawback bills.

Gopal Mahadeo Patker, the approver in the case, explained to the Court how the spoils of the fraud were divided among themselves. In the case which was being tried, witness deposed that an amount of Rs. 10,000 was recovered on drawback. Of this amount the accused Jhaveri claimed a quarter as his share. Barve, another accused (since deceased), refused his approval and ultimately Jhaveri was paid Rs. 1,250 as his share. This was in October, 1927. This amount was paid by Barve to Jhaveri and witness obtained a loan of Rs. 200 from Jhaveri out of this amount.

Mr. Harry Greenfield, Assistant Collector of Customs, then said, about the end of January last an anonymous letter was received by the then Acting Collector of Customs purporting to give information of frauds and witness was deputed to investigate into the matter and the accused were arrested.

Further hearing was adjourned.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT

At the Girgaon Police Court before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Mr. B. M. Hodiwalla, one Sidick Jamankhan was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The evidence showed that the accused followed witness Shanker and his wife, a respectable Saraswat from Chowpatty up to his house at Proctor Road. The accused went to the first floor and stood in front of the witness when he was challenged. He took up a fighting attitude. As the witness went up to him to arrest him and hand him over to the police, the accused ran away. He was chased by other witnesses. The latter stopped the accused and he bit the two witnesses severely on their hands.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He stated that he was going along the road and the witnesses attacked him.

On the evidence, the accused was convicted of assault. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to suffer 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTED OF DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

At the Girgaon Police Court before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and J. C. Wachha, Sergeant Twist of the Gamdevi Police Station charged Francis D. Bastan and Jackey M. D'Souza with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Mr. Nadirshaw Vakil appeared for No. 2.

The evidence [illegible]

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1928.

Luigi Pirandello, the Italian dramatist, wrote a play about six men in search of an author. What a diverting piece he would have produced had he witnessed the spectacle in Lahore of seventy-five persons in search of Sir John Simon! Long had they waited to offer their humble homage of reverence, affection, gratitude and subservience before the future progenitor of "concessions" for the community for whom they claimed to speak.

• • •

At last they succeeded, thanks to the indefatigable patience of their leader, Sir Zulfiquar Khan. The Bori Bunder "special" observer of the tamasha says that Sir Zulfiquar Khan "is a Lahore Muslim citizen first and a member of the Central Committee for co-operation afterwards."

• • •

Naturally this Muslim knight gives his civic duties precedence over his "co-operative" duties. And what was the first of those duties? To organise an entertainment by a troupe of seventy-five for Sir John Simon.

• • •

It must have been a regular harlequinade. Aides-de-camp at Government House, Lahore, dressed up in Tennis flannels showed in the troupe and quietly disappeared.

• • •

Sir John Simon was graciously pleased to tell the performers at the end of the show: (1) "We bear you constantly in mind." He also provided them with the shortest explanation he could think of, of his mission.

• • •

That work is "the promotion of justice between man and man in every part of India." Very suspiciously alike, isn't it, this oleaginous statement, to bureaucratic declarations which really come to this, that the policy of divide-and-rule is to be continued.

• • •

Mr. Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice in the Herzog Cabinet, is angry. He resents justice being denied to the white races, the God's elect in South Africa according to their own conception.

• • •

"We have to make South Africa safe for Whites", declares Mr. Roos. But what about the children of the soil? Very inconvenient question, that. Mr. Roos has, however, a remedy.

• • •

"We do not want disturbing and disruptive ideas in our native policy", he affirms. In other words it is "seditious" for the Natives to demand that they are entitled to be treated as human beings. A perfect specimen of the mentality of Imperialism.

• • •

A correspondent writes:—

"Mr. B. G. Horniman is, I understand, wooing Matunga Ward to get into the Corporation. Is he tired of his lady-love, the Girgaon Ward?"

• • •

He: "If I felt like working harder I'd get married."

• • •

She: "Yes, and if you got married you'd feel like working harder."

ALLEGED STABBING BY BILL-COLLECTOR

Two stabbing affrays, one in Princess Street and the other in Fanaswady, on Sunday, had a sequel before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday when Vasanji Bhanji and Haribaksing Shirpalsing were remanded till the 12th instant pending police investigations.

The first accused, who is a bill-collector of M. Damoder and Co. (of the Mulji Jetha Market), is alleged to have inflicted three stab-wounds in the back and abdomen of Narbheram Harjiwan, a salesman in the employ of Kakoobhai Kalyanji, another shopkeeper of the Mulji Jetha Market. The cause of it is said to be an altercation between the complainant and the accused over the postponement of payment of a bill, when the accused called to collect it on Sunday evening. The complainant has been detained for treatment in the G. T. Hospital.

ALLEGED STABBING WITH PEN-KNIFE.

The second accused is charged with a similar offence on the person of the manager of the Ram Lila festival celebrations in Fanaswady on Sunday night. The accused, it was alleged, behaved in a rowdy manner and on the manager remonstrating with him, he inflicted a wound with a penknife on his hand. While the accused was attempting to escape, he tripped and fell as a result of which he received a contuse wound on the head and abdomen.

His Worship remanded the accused till the 12th instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

The following delegates have been selected to meet the Agent in conference on Wednesday (7th instant) at 11 a.m in Agents' office. All the existing 28 centres of the Unions have been advised about the same and the Agent has been requested to issue duty passes, and duty leave to all the delegates. All these delegates will be in Bombay on the 6th noon to attend the meetings at the following places:—Parel Workshop 5-30 p.m. and Matunga Workshop 6-30 p.m.

ALLEGED STABBING AFFRAY

Yesterday afternoon two Christian girls aged about 13 and 8, were walking along Gowalia Tank Road. Accused No. 1 who is a young tailor accosted the girls and he made an indecent proposal to the elder girl. He used extremely foul language to her. The girl remonstrated with the accused No. 1, for his behaviour, and complained to accused No. 2, a cousin of hers who happened to be just passing by that side. Accused No. 2 asked for an explanation from No. 1 for his foolish conduct, upon which No. 1 assaulted No. 2, and the latter seized him. A police constable came on the scene and arrested both the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. No. 1 denied having molested the girl.

On the evidence the Court held accused guilty of disorderly behaviour. In sentencing the accused No. 1 the Court observed that the conduct of accused No. 1 was most reprehensible. He molested an innocent girl and when he was called upon by a relative of hers to explain he assaulted him. He deserved to be dealt with severely. He was therefore sentenced to 8 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2 was acquitted.

"POPPY DAY" FUND.

Further donations have been promised or received for the Fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	2,392
Mr. Cowasjee Dinshah	50
Sir Chunilal Mehta	30
Mr. Ebrahim Dawood Kazi	100
Major-General Sir Reginald Ford	50
The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India), Ltd.	50
Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy	50
Mr. E. C. Reid	50
	Rs. 2,772

It is requested that cheques for this Fund be made payable to the Ex-Services Association and sent to S. T. Sheppard, c/o "The Times of India", Bombay.

As Armistice Day (November 11) falls this year on a Sunday, "Poppy Day" will be observed—so far as the sale of poppies is concerned—in the Bombay Military District on Friday, November 9.

TOUR IN SIND OF HON. SIR. G. H. HIDAYATULLAH

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Member of Council, leaves Poona on Tuesday (6 h inst.) on a tour to Sind. He will arrive at Hyderabad on 8 h whence he will proceed to Sukkur and halt there from 9 h to 13th. The Hon. Member will be back again at Hyderabad on 15th, and will visit Badin on 16th, Mirpurkhas on 18th and Karachi on 20 h. At Karachi he will halt from 21st to 23rd returning to Bombay on 26th.

Enquiries in responsible quarters indicate that Capt. Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan of Chattari, Home Member, United Provinces Government, intends taking short leave on grounds of health.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	19.13
To-day's Opening Rate	10.04
Difference	—09
To-day's Closing Rate	18.99
Difference	—.14
Broach Expectations Rs.	345

LIVERPOOL

	Nov. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	9.93
To-day's Opening Rate	9.93
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.77
Difference	—16

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Agents for Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1928.

THE NEXT TASK.

The "Times of India" is bitterly disappointed at the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee confirming the Congress goal of Independence and generally supporting the Nehru Report "as a great step" towards the goal. The paper earnestly wished that the A.I.C.C. should repudiate either the Nehru Report or its goal of Independence. The Committee has done neither and has stuck both to the Report and its goal. "They cannot have it both ways," our contemporary says. Why not? The Committee's decision is neither illogical nor without precedents. It is perfectly logical to cherish the goal of Independence and yet to accept Dominion Status as the next immediate step towards the goal, just as it is perfectly logical for one who has a rupee owing to him to receive as an immediate instalment—fifteen annas with some consideration for the balance of one anna and with full freedom to reject at any time the consideration and demand the balance. There is nothing illogical in South Africa accepting and enjoying Dominion Status and yet insisting on the right of secession from the Empire to be exercised whenever the Dominion chooses. The "Times of India" tries to cover its disappointment by interpreting the A.I.C.C. resolution as having "torpedoed" the Nehru Report. Is not the wish father to the thought? How can the A.I.C.C. be charged with having simultaneously torpedoed the Report and with wishing to have it both ways?

Curiously enough, the "Indian National Herald," too, is angry at the A.I.C.C. having given its general approval to the Nehru Report, though it has, unlike the "Times of India," correctly interpreted the resolution. It says: "There was no necessity to accord any sort of approval, even with mental reservations, to the recommendations of the Nehru Committee. A mere recognition of the fact that what the Nehru Committee had proposed was a step—a great step if you like—in political advance was all that was called for." Well, the A.I.C.C. knows its business and rightly thought that the Report, if it was "a great step towards political advance", needed at least general support against the strange combination of those bent upon torpedoing it.

The A.I.C.C. having put its seal of approval on the Nehru Report, it behoves all Congress organisations to demonstrate their true representative character by enlisting for the report the whole nation's approval. Much depends upon how this propaganda is carried on, or which part of the A.I.C.C. resolution is emphasised most. Without at all wishing the Independence Party to hide its creed under a bushel, we would appeal to all Congressmen to emphasise most those points in the National Demand on which there is a true national consensus, if only because thereby public opinion may gain its maximum strength and volume when by itself such public opinion will be a part of the sanction behind the Swaraj scheme. For instance, topics like the Declaration of Rights, Universal Franchise, joint electorates, full responsibility of Ministers and provincial autonomy are of great educative value in carrying on propaganda for any Swaraj scheme. If at any place for any reason a Congress Committee fails to carry on any propaganda in favour of the Nehru Report, a new All-Parties' Organisation should be speedily set up for the purpose. Only such organisations should not go to sleep after holding a meeting or two, as we fear a few have done. Even more important than popularising the All-Parties' Constitution is the task of what is called the creation of a sanction behind it. One great advantage of concentrating attention on this task is that it will automatically put a stop to the futile controversies about the future relations between England and India. Hitherto mainly because of such controversies, there is only some feeble talk of evolving a sanction. But neither the Congress nor any Independence League has suggested a clear-cut scheme of action. Much less has any attempt been made to put into action any such scheme. We trust a clear lead in this matter will be given by the Calcutta session of the Congress.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

At the meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held on the 24th instant Dr. Viegas intends to move a resolution asking that body to reques the Syndicate to approach the Government of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation, and public spirited citizens to contribute, in equal proportions, the sum of 45 lakhs estimated to be necessary by the University Reform Committee for the immediate establishment of a College of Technology in this city. The need for such a college has been repeatedly pointed out to the Government who should bear the main portion of the financial burden for meeting it. But the Government have shown an attitude of complete indifference to the necessity of promoting technological instruction in this Presidency, an indifference which was markedly evidenced in their shelving the Visveswarayya Committee's recommendations on the subject. The Corporation and public philanthropy should certainly be asked to help in founding the College but it is primarily the duty of the Government of Bombay to take the initiative and make the scheme financially possible. The College will not command public confidence, by the way, unless the staff is predominantly Indian, and unless the foreign experts it may invite to impart instruction are not restricted to Britain alone and are brought out on a definite contract system for a limited number of years. Dr. Viegas tacks on to his resolution a gibe against the University School of Sociology which is absolutely unjustified. He regards the School as a white elephant and should like the Senate to agree with him that it has not jutsified its existence by producing any result of practical value. We hope the Senate will, on the contrary, insist that Dr. Viegas should not mix up two distinct issues, the need of a College for Technology and adverse and captious criticism of the school of Socialogy in one omnibus resolution for it knows well the excellent work that stands to the credit of this School. If there is is an intelligent and studied interest taken by our University students in the economic and sociological problems of the day it is due very largely to the activities of the School.

STAB IN ADVANCE

As is to be expected the Tory Press is busy prejudicing the Indian case for full and genuine self-government by giving a stab in advance to Indian political aspirations. The Lahore correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is already prepared to forecast the lines on which the Simon Commission will proceed in their recommendations about the future constitution of India. He gives Sir John and his colleagues a copious amount of malevolent advice, suggesting that Indian Provinces should be given the dole of autonomy according to whether they have been good children or bad, the good children being those who have played the game of dyarchy in conformity with the wishes of the bureaucratic mentors. His statement that India is a country where bribery and corruption are rifer than anywhere else in the world is a preposterous and barefaced falsehood. One has only to remember how notorious is the system of "graft" in America, how England has constantly to deal with scandals in connection with Government contracts when such a reckless charge is made against India. "Even into children is instilled the principle", the egregious correspondent remarks, "that the short road to success is through bribes." Only persons of a Mayo mentality can spout out such nonsense.

EXCELLENT SUGGESTION

The Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee to revise the Constitution of the Congress suggests that the Congress should have a secretariat permanently located in some central place. It also recommends that it should have a whole-time salaried secretary and a competent staff and a building where the A. I. C. C. meetings could be held and the executive work of the Congress transacted. These recommendations, coupled with the other excellent proposal accepted by the Delhi Session of the A. I. C. C. that a research section of the Congress should be organised, are a welcome indication that the Congress executive feels the urgency of concentrating on sustained work which will result in providing reliable and accurate statistics and political literature to help Congress workers in mass propaganda. The reform should be taken in hand immediately.

INSTALMENT SELLING.

GROWTH AND SCOPE IN INDIA.

(BY EDWARD F. BRAYHAM).

A great deal has already been written on the Hire-purchase system which is now an accepted canon in financial, industrial and commercial spheres abroad. The idea is not new to India, for time purchase, or buying by instalments, has long been in practice under the guise of 'chit signing', but only recently has it been systemised and scientifically applied generally.

It is evident that where there is an amount of wealth distributed among the population, a hire purchase transaction, drawing as it does upon this source for the initial deposit representing a fair percentage of the article desired, puts into circulation savings and creates a demand for a manufactured article. The manufacturer benefits by the increased demand and corresponding prosperity provides employment, Employer employee and the hire purchaser in turn become hirers and thereby promote prosperity and assure a higher standard of living.

GROWTH OF HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

During an interview with the managing director of a pioneer financial house in Calcutta (with branches throughout India) who have fostered the growth of this idea, it was related that "Hire purchase or time purchase in this country differs considerably from any of the other 27 countries I have operated in. The average Indian hirer is only very slowly but surely learning that he has to pay his commitments on the due dates; but we have not the slightest doubt that India during the next five years will become one of the greatest hire purchase countries in the world. On a rough estimate I should say that 90 per cent. of the buses outside the Tramway buses running on the streets of Calcutta were purchased on time payment or hire purchase and we find that these transactions are carried through satisfactorily, in fact at present, many of our Indian friends are the sole owners of from 5 to 30 buses—the whole of them having been purchased from time to time on the instalment basis. Moreover, we have provided tractors and ploughs and at a later date, supplied a number of 4 ton lorries to carry their produce from the interior to the railhead. This facility has proved a boon and we are now asked to provide on time payment the seeds for sowing; when we accept this risk we shall have completed a cycle in economics which cultivates, conveys and sells."

As may be expected the terms on which the instalment businesses are concluded vary widely though in some branches of trade they are standardised. The main considerations are the proportion of the initial payment—the period over which the balance may be liquidated and the charges for the accomodation provided. I am informed that in the motor trade the terms are standard inasmuch as the one third of the amount is paid as first payment and the balance over twelve months. In the case of furniture the payments are spread over fifteen months and the initial payment is reduced to about 25 per cent. Pianos while requiring a similar payment down are sold on a longer period basis. In the other spheres the initial payment is never below 25 per cent. and the balance spread between twelve to 24 months.

FIVE PRINCIPLES.

The following five principles should prove the general practice prior to the enactment of the hire purchase agreement:

1. That credit facilities be wisely extended by the hire-purchase house after thorough enquiries into the applicant's financial and moral responsibilities.
2. That the initial payment or rental be sufficiently large to retain the hirer's interest in maintaining the periodical payments.
3. That the terms be over a reasonable period.
4. That the hire-purchase transaction be such that the article remains the property of the hire-purchase house until such time as the hirer completes his commitments.
5. That the article hired has lasting qualities and good re-possession value.

The distribution of liability in respect of instalment sales as prevalent in India is not uniform. Roughly speaking there are two classes of arrangement. The seller arranges with the finance company to deal with the hire purchase direct and the finance company adds 10 per cent. on the outstanding over the period. The finance company in turn goes to his banker who either allows an overdraft against

(Continued on page 10)

A NECESSARY SUPPLEMENT TO THE KELLOGG PACT.

WANTED INVIOLABILITY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There can be no doubt that mankind has learned some valuable lessons as a result of the world war. Everywhere the desire is expressed that a renewed relapse into barbarism should be prevented by a better organization of the world. The League of Nations, the Locarno agreements, the increasing number of arbitration treaties, and the Kellogg Pact are some notable results of the tendency thus manifesting itself; but the progress achieved so far cannot be regarded as really satisfactory so long as the mutual race for armaments continues unchecked.

SANCTITY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

There is, moreover, one serious obstacle to disarmament which did not exist in pre-war times. The experiences of the world war have shown that the belligerent nations do not respect any longer the sanctity of private property and of private investments abroad, and it is therefore thought necessary to maintain a powerful navy to protect these investments.

In this respect, therefore, the condition of international law is much worse now than it was before the war. The principle of the inviolability of private property during the war had been acknowledged by all civilized nations for about two hundred years; and it is a fact that none of the big Powers has violated this principle during the wars of the nineteenth century.

The world war has changed all this. Peaceful citizens living in enemy countries have had their private property confiscated for no other reason than that they were not naturalized in the country where they were domiciled or where their capital was invested. At first this measure was described as a merely temporary war measure, and as late as on January 25, 1918, the British House of Lords declared that alien enemies, after the conclusion of the war, were entitled to their property together with all the interest earned in respect of it during the period of confiscation.

RETURN TO BARBARISM.

Unfortunately, however, this declaration was ignored in the peace treaties. The victor countries retained the confiscated alien property and sold it for their own benefit. It is true that an obligation was imposed upon Germany to indemnify her nationals for their losses in this respect; but the burden of reparation payments made it impossible for her to do so, except to a slight extent. Practically, therefore, the German private property invested abroad was expropriated without compensation.

This state of things is only known to a small circle of people familiar with the whole subject. What the legal profession thinks of it, is shown by a resolution adopted in 1924 at the meeting of the International Law Association when the following motion proposed by the British section was unanimously agreed to: "This meeting is firmly convinced that the revival of the practice on the part of belligerent States to confiscate the private property of enemy aliens is a return to barbarism and therefore deserves the most serious condemnation."

Fortunately, the view thus expressed has been spreading of late. The policy adopted by Great Britain and the British Dominions, with the exception of the Union of South Africa, has not, indeed changed a great deal as far as the matter discussed in this article is concerned; but the United States has now decided to return about two-thirds of the confiscated German property at once and to repay the greater part of the balance by instalments spread over a number of years, thereby making it plain to everybody that she is willing to make material sacrifices in order to uphold the sanctity of private property.

It is to be hoped that the civilized nations will agree, in course of time, upon an international treaty providing for the inviolability of private property in any future wars. If this is done, the Kellogg Pact will have received a most valuable supplement, and the resulting improvement will not only benefit the United States, but also the nations of the British Empire, more particularly the Indian nation.

Notes of the Day.

Swaraj in Indian States.

It was a spirited address that Mrs. Sharda Mehta delivered at the seventh session of the Baroda Praja Mandal at Baroda. She drew a vivid picture of the condition of the people of the State, their indebtedness, ignorance, and lack of any real power in their hands with which to make an attempt to ameliorate that condition. The picture may be a little overdrawn and one-sided, as, for instance, when she failed to do full justice to the progress of education in the State which compares favourably with that in British India and most Indian States. But, on the whole, the picture was fairly accurate and the simple fact that the ryot's indebtedness has gone on increasing all these years should suffice to show that speedy and radical methods must be adopted to bring relief to them. In the last analysis the most effective remedy is for the people to have political power in their hands. When in the whole of British India the people are struggling to come into their own, the people of the States cannot be expected to stand aloof from that struggle. It is not fair either to themselves or to their motherland. Now that the Congress has decided to stand by the States, committees of the Congress and of the Praja Mandal should be started throughout the State to organise the people.

Amende Honorable.

The Journalists' Association of India lost no time in condemning the arrest of Mr. Pyaray Mohan, Assistant Editor of the "Tribune", on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Lahore as an unjustifiable interference with the legitimate exercise of his professional duties as a journalist and the search of his pockets as a wanton outrage. The Government of the Punjab have now expressed to the Editor of the "Tribune" their regret at the incident. That is an 'amende honorable", but we trust Government will see as the Journalists' Association of India demands, that the police officer concerned is adequately punished.

All-India Teachers' Federation.

Following on the fifth session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations commenced its fourth session in Bombay on Sunday. The aims of the Federation are stated to be "(1) to study education problems with special reference to Indian conditions, (2) to work for the adequate realisation of the educational needs of India, (3) to co-ordinate the working of the various Teachers' Associations in the country, (4) to safeguard and advance the interests of the teaching profession, and (5) to act as a vehicle of representation at the International Teachers' Conference". We are glad to note that the last aim has been fulfilled and we shall be equally glad to know, what progress the Federation has achieved in carrying out the other aims. The address of Prof. Shehadri, the Chairman of the Executive Body of the Federation, was a critical review of the progress of education in the country, such as it was, during the year. Mr. Arundale, the President, expatiated with a wealth of rhetoric on educational ideals, with which in the abstract few quarrel. It is possibly left to other speakers to discuss in a practical manner the pressing problems of education in India and to suggest practicable solutions. If even a few problems are so discussed and if the permanent executive of the Federation makes such attempts as are possible to give effect to their resolutions, the Federation will have done some lasting good.

Calcutta Lawyers' Visit.

The visit of several eminent lawyers of Calcutta to Bombay in response to an invitation from the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay is, so far as we know, the first of its kind. The visitors include Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvathikari and sixteen other distinguished lawyers. It is a friendly un-official visit and reminds one of the visit of the American Bar Association to England in 1924. The publishers of the "Bombay Law Journal" have done well to issue a special number in honour of the Calcutta lawyers' visit. We share the hope of the Editors of the Journal that visits like this may promote closer relations between the lawyers in the various provinces of India. There should certainly be as much co-operation between the interpretors of law in India as between the legislators. The special number of the Journal contains an able article on the Bar Councils Act and the rules framed under it, which are justly described as constituting "the first step towards the unification and eventual autonomy of the legal profession."

A Thought For The Day.

"The All-Parties' Conference was organised in pursuance of a solemn resolution of the Congress and the Congress was therefore a party to it. He would, therefore, even regard the All-Parties' Conference as greater than Congress itself. And if his liberty of action as a Congressman to carry out the decisions of that Conference was in any way challenged, as was sought by Mr. Satyamurthi then he would resign his position as the President of the Calcutta Congress".

—PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

SIR M. SHAFI'S SPECIOUS PLEADING

Defends Communal Electorates as a "Nationalist"

HINDU DEPUTATION'S VIEW

Demand Abolition of Separate Electorates and Communal Preference in Services

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Proceedings were lively when the Simon Conference met in the open session at quarter past eleven, and a large body of Hindu spokesmen appeared before the Conference to represent the Hindu point of view. The deputation was led by Pandit Nanakchand. Other members of the deputation included Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ramswarandas, Rai Bahadur Motisagar, Vice-Chancellor Delhi University and ex-Judge High Court, Rai Bahadur Durgadas Pandit Bishennarain, Rai Bahadur Maharajakishen, Rai Bahadur Sewakram M. L. Purilal Jagannath, Mr. Agnihotri, Prof. Gulshan Rai and others. The deputationists were representatives of the National Reform Party in the Punjab Council, of which Raja Narendra Nath is President and the Provincial Hindu Sabha and National Democratic League.

Prof. Gulshan Rai had submitted his own memorandum. The British Commissioners took no part in the examination of the deputation.

Dr. Gokalchand led the examination on the side of the Provincial Committee followed by Chaudhri Zaffarali, Sirdar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Roberts and Capt. Sikander Hayatkhan; while from the Central Committee Sirdar Uberoi, Sir Zulfiqar Afikhan, Dr. Suhrawardy, Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Hari Singh Gour examined the witness. After both Provincial and Central Commimittees had examined the deputation, Sir John briefly examined the witness in order to elicit the point of view clearly. It appeared that the Conference had agreed beforehand to adhere to strict allocation of time between different wings, and thus out of two hours and a quarter, the Provincial and Central Committees took one hour each, while Sir John occupied only a quarter of an hour.

SIR JOHN DISCLOSES A POONA SCHEME.

One important feature of the days' proceedings was a disclosure made by Sir John Simon that suggestion had been made to the Conference at Poona, evidently in camera, and by one of the members of the Bombay Government that the one way of reconciling the demand of Muslims for separate electorates, and of Hindus or joint electorates would be to provide for a panel of Muslim candidates to be elected purely by a Muslim electorate from whom a joint electorate shall be free to elect Muslim representatives.

Sir J. Simon said that it was claimed for this scheme that while permitting joint electorates with the reservation of seats for Muslims it did at the same time assure to Muslims that any representative returned by a Joint Electorate would be representative, acceptable to the Muslim community, and not merely a sham representative. Sir J. Simon said he held no views on the merits of the scheme. He only wanted to know the views of the deputation.

Pandit Nanakchand, leader of the deputation, said that he had not considered the scheme, and could give no off-hand answer; while one member of the deputation intervened, and said that he thought it to be a good scheme.

DOMINION STATUS.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang: What is the view of your party in regard to political advance?

Pandit Nanakchand: We are in favour of Dominion Status, provided (1) there is complete abolition of the communal principle in all spheres of life in Legislatures, in local bodies, in services, etc., in all parts of India, (2) there is no discrimination of any caste or religion in the matters of distribution of civic rights or imposition of civic disabilities. Granted these two conditions, we are in favour of advance to Dominion Status. But in case, communal representation is retained in any shape or form, and in any part of India, we are not in favour of any advance. In our opinion communal representation has intensified communal bitterness, and is responsible for frequent riots, murders, bloodshed, which have taken place since the Reforms.

Sir J. Simon: Do you consider communal representation responsible?

A:—Yes. I can cite an authority for this statement from the opinions expressed by leaders of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities.

Sir J. Simon suggested that Pandit Nanakchand might supply the Conference Secretariat with his citations of the authority.

Continuing, witness said that with the introduction of the communal principle under the Montagu Reforms in regard to legislatures it had been extended to municipalities in orders to secure Muslim predominance over other minority communities, and it was the deliberate opinion of Hindus of the Punjab that communal representation was not extended to District Boards for the chief reason that if it was introduced Hindus would have gained more seats and Muslims would have lost some seats. He also maintained that the National Union Party in the Punjab Council was really a Muslim party though it included some Hindus. To call the party a rural or agricultural party was a misnomer. It was a camouflage.

Pandit Nanakchand continued dissent from Mr. Emerson, Chief Secretary, when he said that the appointment to services. "In my opinion it has."

COMMUNAL DEFENCE.

Dr. Narang: What is the result?

A:—It leads to inefficient and corruption. Recently when certain public servants were prosecuted they offered the communal defence. If he was Muslim he alleged that the charge was due to Hindu machinations and if he was a Hindu he alleged "vice versa." In a recent case Sir Muhammad Shafi and counsel for the accused in a case in which a public servant was charged, put forward this communal defence.

Lord Burnham: I am sorry to intervene. But I appeal to the Chairman whether a statement about individuals should be allowed to be made to the Conference unless supported by the authority.

Witness: I can give authority in support of my statement. I can tender to the Conference the report of the arguments of Sir M. Shafi in that case.

Lord Burnham: I only appealed to the Chairman.

Sir J. Simon: It is understood that in a grave constitutional inquiry of the sort on which the Conference is engaged, it is not desirable to make mention of individuals. In this case reference has been made to the arguments said to have been used by Sir M. Shafi in his capacity as counsel. What counsel says in his capacity as a counsel cannot be used to prove anything. I would ask the official shorthand writer to strike off the reference to Sir M. Shafi.

Pt. Nanakchand: "I am sorry, sir, to have made a personal reference." Continuing he said we are not in favour of any political advance unless the communal principle is totally abolished.

AMENDMENT TO GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

Dr. Narang: Do you favour an amendment of the Government of India Act to secure that none shall be disqualified for the highest post by reason of his caste, creed, etc?

A:—Yes.

To further questions witness said the Land Alienation Act was one illustration of communal legislation. The local Government notified certain castes and communities as members of the agricultural tribe. The notified castes and communities included persons who held no land, who did not subsist on land, and who were in no way agriculturists. And persons who owned lands and who subsisted on land, and who were agriculturists for generations, were excluded from those who were members of the notified agricultural tribe. Lala Harkishenlal had sought to introduce a bill to exempt from the operation of the Land Alienation Act, the acquisition of lands for industrial purposes; but it was defeat-

(Continued on page 8)

JAPAN "EN FETE"

ANCIENT CAPITAL, A BLAZE OF COLOUR

CELEBRATING EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Toko.—Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, is transforming itself into a blaze of colour for the Emperor's enthronement there on 6th instant. Old streets are gaily decked with flags and bunting, lanterns and triumphal arcmes. Similar preparations are being made at Tokio where many spectators are expected to camp throughout the night on the route of the Imperial procession.

Elaborate precautions are taken to prevent any disturbances. Many of the most modern inventions are being utilised in connection with the celebrations throughout the country. Wireless broadcasting stations are being linked up and television apparatus is being installed too enable photographs of the events at Kyoto to be published on the same day throughout Japan.

Aeroplanes will transport films to various cities and railway service, telegraphs and telephones, are being brought up-to-date. It is estimated that the ceremonies will altogether cost £5 million.—Reuter.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA OVER

VILLAGES OUT OF DANGER

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Catania.—The eruption of Mount Etna is nearly over. Streams of Lava were checked some kilometres from the villages.—Reuter.

MOUNT ETNA DISRUPTING

INHABITANTS EVACUATE SAN ALFIO

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Catania—There is a discharge of smoke from the Mount Etna, followed by a mild eruption and the usual signs of a subterrean disturbance, all of which are becoming more voilent. Several small streams of lava are slowly descending, main one pouring into the sea. The only village hitherto affected is that of San Alfio, from which the inhabitants have evacuted. Devastating streams are proceeding at the rate of 600 feet per hour.—Reuter.

"YANKEE DOODLE" CRASHES

TWO OCCUPANTS KILLED

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Prescott (Arizona).—The monoplane "Yankee Doodle" which recently flew from New York to Mines Fields (Los Angeles) crashed near here while attempting to break the west coast non-stop trans-American record. Two occupants Capt. Collyer and Harry Tucker were killed.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN POINCARE GOVERNMENT

RADICAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Angers.—After M. Herriot had counselled a careful deliberation over the consequences of the motion demanding a denunciation and therefore the downfall of the Poincare Government, the Radical Socialist Congress shelved it. It is unlikely that more will be heard of it.

The Congress adopted a minimum programme, including limitation of expenditure, establishment of definite reparations system and a motion congratulating M. Herriot on his rigidly lay attitude.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI AT INDORE

INDORE, Nov 4.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, addressing a large meeting of railwaymen of all departments at Mhow said that the B. B. and C. I. Railway employees Association stood for justice to railwaymen of all ranks in the matters of grievances and demands, and honest and healthy cooperation between the employees and the authorities in the interests of the great public service they were engaged on. The Association had no politics other than problems of the railwaymen. The awakening amongst railway employees all over the country was a good augury for the future, but it was highly essential for progress, that they should always keep before them a correct conception of their serious responsibilities to the general public and the administration.—A. P.

HERTZOG CABINET TO RESIGN

MR. MADELEY'S "CRIME"

MET NATIVE WORKERS ORGANISATION

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Pretoria.—The Cabinet after a prolonged meeting decided to resign tomorrow. The Ministry will be reconstituted without Mr. Madeley who has hitherto failed to comply with Gen. Hertzog's request to resign. Gen. Hertzog wilt thus be following the precedent of 1912.—Reuter.

(A Reuter messagge dated Nover 3 stated that Mr. Madeley, Minister of Ports, Telegraphs and Public Works, has resigned, it is understood, due to his meeting "Native" postal workers through an intermediary Native organisation, which does not accord with Gen. Hertzog's policy).

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT APOLOGISES

ASSAULT ON PIYARI MOHAN

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The "Tribune" to-day publishes a letter from Mr. Emerson, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, expressing regret at the incident of October 30, in which Mr. Piyari Mohan, Assitant Editor of the "Tribune" was taken in police custody at the railway station owing to a misunderstanding.

It is understood, that Mr. Piyari Mohan has already served a notice on the Senior Superintendent of Police, demanding an apology and Rs. 2,000/- compensation for the indignity which he alleges has been inflicted on him.—A. P.

TRADE UNIONS TO BAN GOD

NEW SOVIET INSTRUCTION

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Riga—At the request of the Anti-God Society, the Central Council of the Soviet Trades Unions has instructed the branches throughout the Soviet to forbid members from actively participating in religious service, under the penalty of expulsion.—Reuter.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The Twelfth Annual Session of the Indian Economic Conference will be held at Mysore, under the auspices of the University of Mysore on January 2, 3, and 4, 1929. Prof. V. G. Kale of Poona will preside. The subjects for discussion will be (1) Central, Provincial and Local Finance; (2) Land Tenures; (3) Marketing.

Those dehiring to attend the conference are requested to communicate with the local secretary Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, the New Public Offices, Bangalore.—A. P.

RUMANIAN CABINET CRISIS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Bukharest.—The Regency Council is consuting the party leaders. Two of them have recommended the formation of a Coalition Government but Mr. Maniu, the leader of the Peasants' Party, states that he has told the Council that his party is prepared to take sole responsibility for the control of the affairs. Meantime, the Council has summoned M. Titulesco, the Rumanian Minister at London, who, it is anticipated, will be offered the Foreign Secretaryship.—Reuter.

IRAQ FOR IRAQIS

NO INDIANS WANTED

BASRAH, Nov. 5.

The Iraq Government is pressing for the replacement by Iraqis of all Indians employed in the Basrah Port Directorate.

Eleven have already been discharged and 15 will be leaving before the end of the year. The intention is to discharge all Indians except experts before the end of March next.—Reuter.

MORE SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

DELHI, Nov. 5.

News has been received here that the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee and the Behar Provincial Muslim League adopted the Nehru Report at meetings held last night at Lahore and Patna respectively.—A.P.

NEW PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Managua.—The ex-revolutionary leader General Moncada has been elected President of Nicaragua for usual term of four years. He registered ten thousand votes more than his Conservative rival Adolfo Barnard, a rich planter. The American officials supported by the American marines supervised the election which was largely fought on personal questions.—Reuter.

INDIA DETERMINED TO WIN FREEDOM

Independence for India League Formed in Delhi

MR. S. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT

"We will Resist any Demand to Lower Congress Flag"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

An All-India Independence League has been formed with the object of achieving complete independence for India and the reconstruction of Indian society on the basis of social and economic equality.

A Constitution has also been drafted for the League with branches in all provinces. The chief features of the Constitution are: Limiting of the membership to members of the Congress and the express exclusion of all "communalists."

A provisiona All-India Council has been formed with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose as Joint Secretaries, Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, Treasurer, and with Messrs. Satyamurthi, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Jamnadas Mehta, Shankarlal, B. Samamurthi and 25 others with power to bring the League into existence throughout India.

The League will meet again at Calcutta during the Congress week and elect permanent office-bearers and chalk out a programme of work.—A. P.

NO LOWERING OF CONGRESS FLAG

MR. S. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the All-India Council of the Independence League, in a statement to the Associated Press, expresses the hope that the Calcutta Congress will accept the All-India Congress Committee decision in favour of complete national independence and resist any demand to lower the flag or accept any Constitution based on Dominion Status.

He says: "The minority Right wing in the Congress, so long as the creed of the Congress is not changed so as to exclude those who are only for Dominion Status, is of course, as before, entitled to advocate Dominion Status, provided that the advocacy is strictly within the limits of perfect goodwill and minimum common discipline. The Congress organisations and the vast majority of Congressmen are entitled and bound to carry on propaganda for complete national independence. He appeals to those in favour of complete independence not to attack or belittle those who are in favour of Dominion Status. Both wings of Congressmen should popularise the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference such as communal settlement, adult franchise, and the declaration of rights.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

"He congratulates the Madras Government on removing the ban on Bharati's songs and as regards the boycott of the Simon Commission he says he is glad that the Labour and other parties in England and Sir John Simon himself have fully realised that the hopes of frustrating the boycott movement by the appointment of the Central and Provincial Committees have turned to ashes.—A. P.

BARDOLI INQUIRY BEGINS

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI PRESENTS THE CASE OF THE RYOTS

SURAT, Nov. 5.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, who arrived here last night from Bombay with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel presented the case of the peasants before the Enquiry Committee which met at noon to-day in a special tent erected at the Government Guest House premises. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Mr. Shivdasani, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr Mahadeo Desai and other Bardoli workers were present.

During the preliminary discussion asked by Mr. Broomfield what their case was Mr. Desai said that he wanted to put all points of view of the agriculturists before the Committee. Mr. Desai then dealing at length with the different view-points of the peasants stated that the profits of agriculture could only be the standard in the case of agricultural land. The words "value of land" in the section only related to non-agricultural area. It was only in the absence of evidence or data that the price of land might be taken into consideration. It was one of the possible means of arriving at agricultural profits. Though he contended that rents were not within the section price of land could under no circumstances be looked at if reliable evidence as to rent was available.

WHAT ARE AGRICULTURAL PROFITS.

The best method, according to him, of arriving at agricultural profits was by ascertaining the actual produce multiplied by its price and deducting the expenses of agriculture. Sales and leases of land must be excluded and sales were least important but thereby he did not suggest that information as to sales and leases should not be collected but no conclusions should be based on them. He added that they should be utilised as mere check and not a standard.

Continuing Mr. Desai said, "If profits of agriculture cannot be ascertained satisfactorily, regard may be had to rent but there are several factors which will either have to be eliminated or taken into consideration. Lease of land according to figures deducible from Mr. Anderson's report is six per cent. of the total cultivated land while we say that the real proportion is barely three to four per cent. Again the area under leasage is so small that satistics of leases are valueless in evidence in any case. Moreover the rents of the same land which fell in more than one village had been shown in different villages. If leasing were a regular method of dealing with land, the statistics of lease would be the best method of arriving at profits. "We do not say that sufficient statistics of leases have not been collected but the actual proportion of lease land is insufficient.

RENTS COMPETITIVE AND NOT ECONOMIC.

Rents may be artificial if not economic owing to insufficiency of land available for leasing and the demand for it. There is no means of livelihood other than land but a man taking land under these circumstances might only be just able to live. This is how rents are inflated that is to say they are competitive and not economic almost throughout the taluka."

Dealing with improvement in land effected by the peasants Mr. Desai pointed out that there would be difficulties in this respect and added no allowance could be made for improvements in rents statistics. If the value of lands was looked at all the question arises whether the price reflected an economic price.

Land was bought for many considerations other than making profits. The people in the Taluka considered the holding of land as a social prestige and a large portion of sales in these Talukas were of this kind, people remaining satisfied with a very very small return for the money invested. The expenses of cultivation might be ascertained from the statistics of the Government Agricultural Farms or by the actual tests in certain villages.

Asked how many villages should be taken into account, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik said three villages of each group i.e., a dozen villages would suffice for such tests.

In conclusion Mr. Desai said that a general appearance of prosperity would be misleading. Mr. Shivdasani said that during the past half a dozen years about a crore of rupees had been remitted from the overseas by the people of the Taluka who were carrying on business there.

Mr. Bhulabhai added that they were prepared to produce figures to show the indebtedness of the people of the Taluka. The Committee finished their first sitting at this stage.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Foreign Competition its Greatest Rival

PLEA FOR ALL LEGITIMATE PROTECTION

Tariff Board Enquiry Opens

The Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India, consisting of Sir Padamji Ginwalla (Chairman) and Dr. John Mathai (member), opened its public enquiry regarding the grant of protection to manufacturers of heavy chemicals in India, on Monday, at the Board's Office in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay. Messrs. Ramsingh Dongersing and L. Gupta, representatives of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Ltd., Bombay, were orally examined by the Board on the basis of a written statement submitted by the Company.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

At the outset, the Chairman made a brief statement in explanation of the scope of enquiry and the procedure which the Board proposed to follow. In general, the enquiry would be confined to all heavy chemicals, eleven of which had been expressly named in the resolution, namely, Sulphuric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Magnesium sulphate, Ferrous sulphate, Potash alum, Aluminium sulphate, Sodium sulphate, Sodium sulphide, Zinc chloride, Copper sulphate and Glauber's salt. From the replies received by the Board it seemed to him that there was some misconception with regard to the exact extent of the Board's enquiry. To remove that misconception, he would make it known that the Board would allow witnesses to give evidence in regard to chemicals outside those which were specified in the resolution. The Chairman then referred to the outside Trusts and Combines which played an important part in the Chemical industry in India. It would be in the interests of those Trusts, he remarked, if they gave evidence before the Board. Certain allegations had been made against these Combines and it was their choice whether to meet them before the Board or not.

QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

Coming to the question of protection, the Chairman pointed out that a reduction in railway freights would be one of the ways of affording protection to the industry. In case the freights were reduced, no matter to what extent, it would be a matter for the Government and railways to decide how the difference should be adjusted. It was, however, necessary for the witnesses to consider the manner and method of reduction in freights. They had to consider whether this reduction should be confined to protected articles alone. If there was general reduction for all the articles, the Indian industry would be in no better position than it was in at present.

QUESTION OF BOUNTY.

Adverting to the demand for bounty, the Chairman said they had to consider very carefully whether bounty was the best form of protection. Again there was a question whether the bounty, if any was recommended, should be extended to all chemicals or it should be confined only to Sulphuric Acid which formed a very important part in the manufacture of most of the chemicals. That consideration would again raise the point whether they should exclude certain quantity of sulphuric acid for the purposes of bounty, or treat all quantity in a similar manner. For that purpose, it was necessary to fix the minimum quantity of this acid which a manufacturer has to produce every year in order to entitle him to a State bounty. They would agree with him that it was difficult to recommend bounties for various different articles which were made from sulphuric acid. The Chairman made it clear that he was not expressing any opinion in the matter. This explanation was intended as a guidance to the witnesses. Nobody should be under the impression that the Board had decided to recommend a bounty. However, they were all anxious to see that the industry got sufficient protection which would protect both industry and consumers. There was the talk about the removal of duty, but in the various applications the Government had received, nobody had made any specific suggestion in that respect.

D. MORARJI CHEMICAL CO.

The representatives of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, examined by the Board, stated that the firm was established in 1919, but the works commenced to manufacture chemicals from June, 1922. The capital was held almost wholly by Indians. There were only five European shareholders holding a capital worth Rs. 76,500. All Directors were Indians since 1925. The firm manufactured commercial acids, chemicals and fine chemicals, fertilisers, etc. The main prejudice against the products of the firm was that trade, the buyers here thought that they must be making the best products. Also as the firm was newly established, these buyers were not yet certain of their regular supplies of standard quality. These prejudices were not confined to any particular market or class of consumers. Sulphur which formed an important part of heavy chemicals was at present imported in India from Hamburg. This was at present made duty free. Salt was obtained from Salt Works, Thana. Bauxite was obtained from Central Provinces mines. Magnesite was brought from Mysore mines. Scrap copper, iron and zinc scraps and drosses, bones, oil cakes, nitrate of potash were supplied by the local market.

Coming to the question of supply and demand, witnesses observed that it was only in the case of acids that the supply was actually equal to the present demand. In all other cases the demand was much greater than the total Indian outturn. The demand for acids would increase according as new industries were started and the existing ones were further developed. In the case of acids specially, the capacity for production was much greater than the existing demand. The principal markets for the firm's products were Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Nagpur, Bangalore, Delhi and other important towns in India.

Dealing with the question of export of Indian chemicals to foreign countries, witnesses declared that Indian chemicals could be exported to Japan, Burma, Java, China, Persia and Africa because the labour in India and some of the raw materials were cheaper than in Western countries and these were markets nearer to India than to Western countries. Besides these countries did not possess chemical works in sufficient number. The products of the Company were bought both by Governments and public bodies such as the railways and municipalities.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The foreign competition, witnesses continued, was a very important factor to be reckoned with. England, Germany and to a certain extent Japan were the keenest competitors in the Indian market. The main difference in the conditions of manufacture prevailing in India and elsewhere lay in the quantities and varieties produced in the foreign countries. There the productions were made on a mass scale which enabled the manufacturers to produce at lower unit costs. Conditions in India had led the Company to adopt processes and plants for smaller productions which naturally entailed higher production costs. They had to import machinery and plant from abroad, while the foreign manufacturers had these things practically at their door, the effect being that in India they had to invest proportionately larger capital for smaller production.

Asked if there were any Trusts or Combines operating in chemicals in the Indian and other foreign markets, witnesses replied that I. G. F. in Germany and the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited in England were the two big Trusts which practically controlled all the imports of chemicals into India. The latter of these came into existence towards the end of 1926 by the amalgamation of the four largest concerns in Great Britain. Some of the producers of sulphate of amonia even in India had per force to join this great combination for fear of being throttled. The principal object with which this Combine was incorporated was to minimise the internal competition in the United Kingdom.

A FORMIDABLE MENACE TO INDIA.

This had thus become a formidable menace to small Indian concerns. As far as it could be ascertained from reports, the financial strength of this big Trust was £100,000,000. The I. G. F. in Germany was formed about the same time amalgamating about 100 German concerns. The object was to regain the prewar status of the German chemical industry in the world. The capital of this Combine was 1,100,000,000 marks as it stood in 1927. Between these two Combines the existence of any Indian chemical concern would become impossible unless all legitimate protection was granted to the indigenous industry by the Government. The witness claimed that without the help of protection the industry was not likely to develop at all, or at any rate, not so rapidly as was desirable in the interests of the country. He added that in about 20 years' time India should be able to face world competition

opinion, the time had arrived to form a permanent Committee of the Tariff Board to keep a watch on the doings of the foreign Trusts and Combines and formulate measures to protect indigenous in-

FOLLOW KING AMANULLAH

BHAVNAGAR PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOTAD, Nov. 3.

The Bhavnagar Praja Parishad met to-day. The Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address drew a beautiful sketch of the history of Botad. There was also some mention of the present assessment and also the hardships of the peasants due to "Veth."

Mr. Gulabraj G. Desai of Bhavnagar then proposed Mr. Harjivandas K. Mehta as the President. The young men had been able to secure the cooperation of the Botad Mahajan which was seen from the presence of Shethias. Some said that the holding of the Parishad had been hastened but looking to the number of delegates that was not so.

Mahuva Nagarsheth Mr. Harilalbhai. Gadhadha Nagarsheth Mr. Mohanlal Motichand, Mr. Manishanker Trivedi of Kundla, Mr. Vadilal Chunilal of Botad seconded the resolution.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee then garlanded the President. Messages wishing success to the Conference were then read. Among them was one of Mahatma Gandhi. He said. "Received your invitation. I wish the Parishad success. I am strongly of opinion that the Parishad should go on working without grumbling for the people that is, the villagers. If it is a fact that the "Kheduts" of Bhavnagar are really "Kangal," it must be proved and I would like to see those proofs."

Among others Dr. Sumant Mehta, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Nanalal Kavi, Mohanlal Pitamber, Fulchand Shah, Madhar Mehta, Nanabhai and others sent messages. The President's speech was well balanced and well worded one. The President reviewed the progress the State had made and outlined what the people now wanted. He insisted that a Legislative Council should be established and that reform should be given like those of the Amir of Afghanistan. He declared that the present assessment was not as it ought to be and requested the Council to look into those cases where injustice was done.

SUBSTANTIAL REFORMS DEMANDED

On the second day the Parishad began its works at noon and the resolutions were taken up. The first resolution requesting the Council of Administration to introduc ewith a final goal for responsible government the following reforms in the Popular Assembly if not earlier at least when the Minor Maharaja Saheb ascends the Gadi:—

1. 2/3 of the elected members from the people should be on the Assembly.
2. All laws and regulations should first be considered by the Assembly and if approved should then be passed as laws.
3. The State budget should be discussed by the Assembly.
4. The general policy of Administration should first be discussed in the Assembly.

The second resolution which concern the Nehru Report was moved by Mr. Ranchhoddas Gandhi and supported by Mr. Dolatrai Sakarlal Mehta. The purpose of the said resolution is, that at an opportune term in future a Federation should be established between the Indian States, that subjects and the Indian Commonwealth. If this is done, the Parishad is of opinion that the future relation of the Indian States should be with the Indian Commonwealth.

Among other resolutions, the one which was a social one, was regarding the child and old marriage. It was resolved to request the State to legislate that no marriage should be legal in which the age of the girl is below 16 and that of the boy below 20. Further no man after the age of 45 should be allowed to marry a virgin.

RS. 5 LAKHS FOR ZANANA HOSPITAL

RAJKOT, Nov. 5.

Five lakhs of rupees have been donated at Dhoraji for establishing a Zanana Hospital which will supply a long-felt need. The heirs of Sheth Hasam Jaru contributed Rs. 4,50,000, Sheth Haji Vali Hasan Dada subscribed Rs. 1,00,000, and Sheth Haji Jamat Noormahomed has given Rs. 50,000.—A. P.

Melborne.—Monday's play having been abondoned, the match between Victoria and the M. C. C. ended in draw. Victoria made 163 in their firs innings, and 135 for no-wicket in their second. The M. C. C. scored 486.—Reuter.

SIR M. SHAFI'S PLEADING

(Continued from page 7)

ed by the votes of so-called members of agricultural tribes.

Dr. Narang said that Lala Harkishenlal's bill was only giving effect to the recommendation of the Industrial Commission, but it was still defeated.

Witness continuing said that the Money-Lenders' Bill is another illustration of class legislation. It was the effort by Muslims to destroy commerce and trade of Hindus and Sikhs. It effected not only Hindus and Sikhs, but also Muslims who were not members of agricultural tribes. 26 Muslim military officers had memorialised Government against that Bill. A Conference of Sikhs, not belonging to agricultural tribes, had also protested against the Money-Lenders' Bill in a conference held at Hoshiarpur.

Sir J. Simon: Dr. Narang, what is your suggestion? I understand that you regard these pieces of legislation as illustrating communal legislation. But what is the further point? Do you suggest that Parliament should repel some Acts of local legislature, or do you suggest any amendment to the Government of India Act? How far are these questions relevant to constitutional inquiry?

Dr. Narang: We want an amendment of the Government of India to debar legislatures from undertaking any legislation which is discriminatory in character with reference to caste, creed, or birth. Raja Narendranath has submitted a draft clause which embodies this idea.

Sir J. Simon: I understand the point. The British Commissioners are fully alive to this point.

Witness:—There is a similar suggestion in the Nehru Report also.

EMBODY NEHRU REPORT IN CONSTITUTION.

To Dr. Narang's question witness said: I would recommend the adoption of the majority of the declarations contained in the Nehru Report for embodiment in the Constitution. Depressed classes are an expropriated class in this province. I want all disabilities in regard to them to be removed, and I want that they should be placed on the same footing with high caste Hindus and Muslims. Mr. Emerson, Chief Secretary, is wrong when he suggests that high caste Hindus are responsible for the condition of Depressed classes. We have four societies in the Punjab working for the amelioration of Depressed classes, Brahmins and Depressed classes interdine in the Punjab In the D. A. V. College, which is the premier institution, Depressed class boys are admitted freely. Recently Brahmin cooks wanted to make a difference in the case of Depressed class boys, and they were bodily dismissed by the management. Hindus in the Punjab Legislative Council have sought to remove civic and political disabilities of the Depressed classes, but opposition has been met with from Muslims and Government.

Continuing Mr. Nanakchand said he would recommend an increase of seats in the Punjab Council to 150

Dr. Narang: "Do not the Hindus who are in minority in the Province want any safeguards?"—"No. They are prepared to make a sacrifice in the interest of a democratic advance."

"Do you want the abolition of communal representation in every Province."—"Yes. The Politics of one Province react on the politics of another Province."

Continuing Mr. Nanakchand said it is my personal view that whenever any Hindu is appointed as Minister he should be a really representative Hindu. He would suggest that convention be established by which panel of Hindu names will be submitted to the Governor by the Hindu members of the Council from which the Governor may select his Minister.

Lala Jagannath Agarwala here explained the point of view of the deputation. He said: "our considered view is that a federal system of Government is not suited to this country. We want unitary form of Government with certain autonomy to the provinces."

SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO HINDUS

Mr. Nanakchand then explained why the Hindus wanted certain safeguards in regard to defence of India. He said we would point out that the Punjab is practically a frontier province. Considering that we have virile and easily inflamable Muslim population and also in view of fact that the Muslims of the Province have tendency to look to Afghanistan and other Muslim countries for protection as evidence by the Hijrat movement of 1922 and 1923 and also considering that the Hindus have large stakes in the Punjab we want certain safeguards. We want abolition of convention and rule by which certain Hindu sections classified as non-martial races are not recruited to the army.

Mr. Chaudhri Zafarullah: Is it not fact that under Morley-Minto Reforms under joint electorates the struggle always was boiled down to a struggle between the Muslim and non-Muslim candidate?—"I do not know it was so."

Is it the view of all Hindus that there be an abolition of communal principle?—"That is our view."

To Sir J. Simon, Mr. Nanakchand reiterated that it was the considered opinion of the Deputation that there should be no advance unless there was complete abolition of communal principle in all parts of India and that by term abolition of communal principle the Deputation opposed even joint electorates with reservation of seats. The communal principle should also be eliminated from the Services and all other bodies.

To Mr. Chaudhri Zafarullah Mr. Nanakchand said that he replied on the Report of the Co-operative Department for his proposition that communal appointment resulted in inefficiency.

Continuing Mr. Nanakchand said, "I am not opposed to adult franchise. But I would not recommend it for legislatures immediately. I would recommend adult franchise in elections to Local Boards and Municipalities in the first instance. I favour the lowering of franchise to certain extent but I have not worked out the details."

GOES TO NEHRU REPORT OFTEN.

Sir J. Simon then took the Nehru Report and pointed out that according to the statistics and maps given in it the Muslims predominated in West Punjab, Hindus and Sikhs predominated in East and there was a mixed zone. To Dr. Narang, who invited attention to the passage in the Nehru Report in explanation of the statistics, Sir J. Simon said, "This is not first time, I may assure you, when I have looked into it."—Free Press.

Mr. Nanakchand then explained that he favoured the provision of special educational facilities to all backward communities whether Muslims, "Depressed" classes or any other community as he believed that education was the foundation of democracy.

To Sirdar Uberoi Mr. Nanakchand said he suggested the transfer of Law and Order to the Central Government because we think that it would secure immunity of these departments from communal influences. We had experience in the Punjab of attacks on the judges of the High Court and the constitution of the High Court on communal grounds which were not calculated to ensure independence.

To Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan Mr. Nanakchand said that he was opposed to the reservation for any community in regard to Services.

Sir Zulfiqir: "Are you then against Indianisation?"—"No. I do not want reservation for any community. I would certainly employ British citizens who are domiciled Indian subjects if they are more fitted than other Indian nationals."

Dr. Suhrawardy: Do you not think that more than communal representation the caste system is a greater impediment to national advance? Is not the caste system an enemy of Hinduism?—"To the extent that caste is an impediment to nationality we are seeking to abolish it."

Has not the caste system been the bane of India since the times of Asoka and Vikramaditya?—In times of Asoka, caste was abolished.

A GREAT BLUNDER.

Dr. Suhrawardy: Will you agree that no objection was raised to the introduction of communal representation in the Punjab?—"It was a blunder."

Do you know that communal representation was introduced in Bengal in 1909 with the consent of Gokhale, the then Congress leader?—"He was wrong."

"Do you know that the Lucknow Pact conceded the Muslims separate electorates?"—"It was a great blunder."

"I would invite your attention then to the greater blunder. Is it not a fact that that late Surendranath Bannerjee introduced it in Bengal in Calcutta Corporation against my opposition? Is it not also a fact that Deshbandhu Das conceded the Muslims separate electorate in his Bengal Pact?"—"My reply is that it is not surprising that Hindus in their anxiety to wrest power from the Government should imitate Government methods and seek to secure alliance with Muslims by promising them what the Government had promised."

Sir J. Simon: May I point out that your Party's view is not consistent with the Nehru Report recommendations on communal question?—"No. In our opinion the recommendations of the Nehru Report contain a compromise in order to please the Moslems. We are opposed to any compromise as we do not think it would be in the interess of a democratic Government."

Dr. Gour: Why are you against political advance in case there is no abolition of communal principle?—"Because it would lead to more bitterness to give reforms while retaining communal principle."

Sir J. Simon: "Have you considered in what manner the chief objection to the joint electorates can be met?"—"I cannot express any off-hand opinion."

MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

On reassembling after lunch the Simon Conference examined a large Muslim deputation led by Sir Muhammad Shafi.

Sir Muhammad said that communal representation was introduced with introduction of Morley-Minto Reforms. Communal representation was introduced with the concurrence of a Hindu leader, late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. It was embodied in the Hindu-Muslim agreement arrived at Lucknow in 1916. Till 1922 there was not the slightest opposition to separate electorates. It was in December, 1922, at Gaya the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha was started under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya to preach

PIRATES BUSY AGAIN.

LOOT IN CHINA SEA.

CAPTAIN LOCKED IN CABIN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Hankow.—Pirates disguised as passengers on the China Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Shasi," bound from Hankow for Shanghai, held up the lower deck at pistol point, shot dead the Compradore, wounded another, rushed to the bridge, overpowered the captain, a Chinese pilot and a Chinese quartermaster, locked the captain, his wife and two children in the cabin, overpowered the Chief Officer, looted first class cabins, shot down a passenger Hennis, whose thigh was shattered, and then decamped in a launch with 15,000 dollars worth of booty—Reuter.

LABOUR TROUBLE AT AHMEDABAD ENDS

MILL AUTHORITIES RECOGNISE UNION

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

A settlement honourable to both sides has been arrived at between the Labour Union and the authorities of the Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mill through the intervention of Mr. Shankarlal Banker. The terms of the agreement will be drafted later but the authorities have consented to recognise the Union and the Union has agreed to call off the strike.—A.P.

FLOOD ENQUIRY OFFICER TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL

MR. VERNON'S CONDITION SERIOUS

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, Commissioner, Land Revenue, who proceeded to the flooded area on the East Coast to study the situation, has been suddenly taken ill, and is now lying in a very serious condition at Cocanada. It is believed that he has had an attack of cholera. Enquiries at the Secretariat show that Mr. Vernon's condiion is giving cause for anxiety.—A. P.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Quetta, wires that owing to the derailment of two bodies and one empty truck on the 26 down van goods in the tunnel at Kolpur at 8-20 hours to-day the line has been blocked. Traffic cannot pass through. Transhipment of the Karachi-Quetta mails and the Rohri-Quetta and Quetta-Rohri passenger trains is necessary. The probable duration of the block is not known at present.—A. P.

December, 1924, at Belgaum that a definite demand was made for abolition of separate electorates.

ENTHRONING HINDU OLIGARCHY.

The object of Suddhi and Sangathan and the demand for the abolition of separate electorates was to enthrone in power the Hindu oligarchy. His experience of joint electorates was that they led to communal bitterness and each community tried to put into Legislature dummy representative of opposite community by its votes. One result would be that men returned to Legislatures would be unrepresentative and they would make Legislatures the laughing stock of India.

Continuing Sir M. Shafi said that he was opposed to joint electorate because it was bound to be a serious impediment to the cause of Nationalism. He was opposed to joint electorate because he claimed to be true Nationalist. He was prepared to give the same weightage to Hindu minorities in the Frontier and other Provinces which was given to Muslim minorities in Madras, etc. In the Punjab the Sikh demand for separate representation and weightage was due to artificial distinction between the Hindus and Sikhs. In his opinion there was no distinction between the Hindus and the Sikhs.

Sir M. Shafi was for the appointment to Services on communal basis according to population and strength subject to minimum qualification.

SIR MAHOMED'S PROPHECY.

The All-India Muslim League was split into chiefly because of differences of opinion over the boycott of the Commission. There was no other material difference. Both sections of the League would unite after the Commission's labours were over.

SIMON TEAM TO BE TAKEN TO FRONTIER

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

A communique issued by the Simon Commission says:—The Indian Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee are visiting the North-West Frontier Province shortly and are due to arrive at Peshawar on November 17.

In order that non-official opinion in the province should not be unrepresented in the Conference, the Chairman, after consulting Sir Sankaran Nair, has invited the following gentlemen to be present during the sittings at Peshawar and to take part in the work of the Conference there:—Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Hon. Major Mohomed Akbar Khan, Member of the Council of State, Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan of Dilkhan, and Rai Bahadur Karamchand of Peshawar—

MAKING IT SAFE FOR THE "WHITES".

CRUSADE AGAINST THE S. A. NATIVES.

MR TIELMAN ROOS ON THE WAR PATH.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Johannesburg.—Mr. Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice, in a speech made a vigorous pronouncement on the native question, which is now a burning one not only owing to the stories of Bolshevist machinations, but also because it impinges, to some extent, upon a Cabinet crisis. Mr. Roos, after describing Nationalism as "something that must succeed" and "a rock to which we can hold to fight Communism, and all other Isms, which face us," proceeded to attack the Bolshevist attempt to put new-fangled ideas into the heads of South African natives and said: "We in South Africa have no time for Bolshevism. We do not want disturbing and disruptive ideas in our native policy. We have to make South Africa safe for Whites and anything endangering our safety, we must fight. As Nationalists we shall fight to the utmost any attempt to develop Natives on lines which will endanger the White standard of the Union."—Reuter.

ASSAULT ON LAJPAT RAI RESENTED.

BEL GAUM MEETING ON RETALIATION.

Belgaum, Nov. 5.

A public meeting held here last evening under the presidency of Mr. Belvi adopted a resolution emphatically protesting against the "assault" on Lala Lajpat Rai and some other leaders of the Punjab by Police officials, and expressing sympathy with the leaders for the physical and mental discomfort that must have been caused by the attack. Mr. Belvi urged the people to retaliate against this insult by destroying British trade by wearing Khadi and using only Swadesh goods.—A. P.

MUSSOLINI STIRS ITALIANS.

CELEBRATIONS OF 1918 VICTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rome.—The town was in gala array in connection with the celebration of Italy's victory over Austria in 1918. 70,000 ex-Servicemen participated. The streets were beflagged, bells pealed and guns boomed, while bands paraded the throughfares, playing national airs.

MUSSOLINI SPEAKS.

An enormous audience at the Plaza Venezia was caried away by a delirious enthusiasm on hearing Mussolini speak. Ge Duce reviewed the outstanding facts of the Italian war campaign, stirringly extolling Italians' courage and sacrifices, which were followed by their political resurgence, and concluded with the solemn interrogation: "If it were necessary, would you do to-morrow what we did yesterday?" mighty roar of "Yes", went up from the meeting and the place became the centre of a fervid excitement. Various ceremonies carried out during the day concluded with a demonstration by 2,00,000 persons before the Royal Palace. Their Majesties frequently appeared to acknowledge the expressions of loyalty.—Reuter's Special Service.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DISPUTE.

JOINT COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

The Council of Representatives of the Labour Union has proposed to the Mill-owners' Association the appointment of a joint Committee of investigation to go into the disputes in certain mills in connection with the formation of the Union, the Committee to bring about an amicable settlement of individual disputes where possible, and refer to arbitration points on which it fails to find a mutually agreeable solution.

In forwarding this demand, the Secretary of the Labour Union states: "The campaign of Union development work recently conducted by the Union has met with a considerable measure of success. In the course of the campaign we have experienced straight and open hostility to the Union in a number of mills. In some this attitude persists in a severe form, while in others it has been modified into indirect construction and continued harrassment. As a result, acute irritation and resentment prevail, and are bound to develop into serious discontent if remedial measures are not taken without loss of time."

The Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association has promised to place the demand before a meeting of the Committee of the Association.—A. P.

SINCREAE IN CRIME RECORD

"HIGHEST DURING LAST QUINQUENNIUM

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1927

"The outstandnig feature of the year was that the total of reported cognizable crime rose by 355 cases in the year as compared with the figure for the previous year. The figure for the year was the highest during the last quinquennium. Except for Gujarat, where certain districts were visited by heavy floods, conditions in all parts of the Presidency proper were generally favourable and there was no apparent reason why the incidence of crime should have risen, despite the adjustments effected in Hubli to ensure the correct registration of crime which accounted for a drop of some 500 cases. If reported crime rises in spite of the restriction of patrolling to a minimum and of reductions in the facilities for reporting, it is only reasonable to assume that the rise in actual crime is appreciably greater."

The year was noticeable for the acute communal tension existing between the Mahomedans and the Hindus in many parts of the Presidency. This was responsible for riots, more or less serious, at Sholapur, Surat, Ahmedabad, Mehmedabad (Kaira District), Faizpur, (East Khandesh District), and Kharepatan (Ratnagiri District).

The year will long be remembered in certain parts of the Presidency proper and Sind for the disastrous floods which overtook them. The districts chiefly affected in the Presidency proper were Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. High floods, accompanied by heavy storms, caused sertous loss of human lives, of cattle and of property. Urban and rural areas suffered alike and general distress was acute, for the crops were seriously damaged, thousands of houses collapsed, whole villages were washed away and Telegraphic Postal and Railway communications entirely suspended for some days. The Police rose to the occasion and rendered signal services in rescuing people from fallen houses and in taking food to those who were cut off.

AN INCREASE OF 8,290 CASES.

The total number of cognizable and non cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 144,802 as against 136,512 in 1926 an increase of 8,290 cases under all classes. Taking the Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases separately—both cognizable and non-cognizable—there was an increase of 2,294 cases under the former and of 6,086 under the latter, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Comparing cognizable and non-cognizable crime separately with the figures for 1926, the total number of cogniz ble cases dealt with by the Police "suo motu," as well as by Magistrates direct, during the year under report totalled 51,863 as against 50,074—an increase of 1,789. The non-cognizable crime stood at 92,939 as against 86,438 in 1926—an increase of 6,501.

The total number of offences during the year under report was the highest during the last quinquennium.

The cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) for the year under report totalled 32,652 against 32,550 during the preceding year.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME.

Districts which show a marked increase in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code, are Upper Sind Frontier (206), Belgaum (178), Ahmednagar (169), East Khandesh (154), Sholapur (126), Broach (103), Thar and Parker (102), Bombay Suburban District (90) and the Panch Mahals (86).

The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime was 23,785 as against 23,839 in 1926.

Examining the details of the more important heads of crime disposed of, it is seen that the total number of murders decreased from 463 in 1926 to 445 in the year under report. Under dacoities, there was a decrease of 17 cases, viz., from 156 to 139. True robberies fell from 412 to 381, burglaries from 7,310 to 7,085, and true thefts from 10,591 to 10,419.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 10,982 as against 11,040 in 1926. Out of 19,207 cases decided by trial 17450 ended in conviction as against 17240 out of 19372 cases tried in 1926. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 90.85 as against 88.99 in the year before under all classes.

Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,555 in 1927 against 8,043 in the previous year.

POLICE STRENGTH.

The sanctioned strength of police in the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,071 officers and 22,266 men against 1,090 officers and 22,319 men in 1926. The total cost of the Police for the financial year 1927-28 inclusive of the clerical staff, amounted to Rs. 1,32,50,404 as against Rs. 1,34,34,118 in 1926-27—a net decrease of Rs. 1,83,714. The reduction in expenditure was generally due to retrenchment necessitated by the lump cut made by Government under the head "District Executive Force."

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY IN BOMBAY

INITIAL EXPENDITURE OF 45 LAKHS.

APPEAL TO CORPORATION, GOVT. AND CITIZENS FOR 15 LAKHS EACH.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday (the 24th instant) at 4 p.m. when Dr. A. G. Viegas will move the following proposition:

"(1) That the Syndicate be requested to approach (i) the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for a grant for initial expenditure of Rs. 15 lacs, (ii) Government for an equal amount, and (iii) the public spirited citizens of Bombay for the same amount, thus making the total of Rs. 45 lacs which is the total initial expenditure estimated by the University Reform Committee (vide page 180, Chapter XVIII, Section III) for the foundation of a College of Technology in Bombay (Chapter XIII).

(2) That seeing that the Mill-Industry of the Presidency will be immensely benefited by the establishment of a first grade Technological College, the various Joint Stock Concerns, especially Cotton Mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad and Sholapur, be requested to make a contribution both for the initial expenditure as well as for the upkeep and maintenance of the College.

(3) That the Syndicate be requested to approach His Excellency the Governor and enlist his sympathy, support and influence for securing donations from merchant princes, millionaires and millowners of the whole of the Bombay Presidency and others.

(4) That the Managing and Controlling Authorities of the V. J. Technical Institute be approached with a view to their handing over the Institute with its funds and resources to the University for management, control and administration, the University undertaking to conduct the courses which are at present taught in the Institute and also others of University standard to raise it to a first grade Technological College teaching up to the standard for enabling the University to confer Degrees in the various subjects of Technology or if they are not agreeable to the proposal, Government be requested to negotiate with the authorities of the Institute to raise the Institute to a first grade Technological College and to affiliate it with the University, the present courses being at the same time conducted in the Institute.

(5) That as proposed by the University Reform Committee on page 180 (B), steps be taken to open a Technological Department of Applied Chemistry attached to the Royal Institute of Science, and at the same time, Government be approached with a view to repairing, renovating and adapting the old Back Bay Government Central Press Buildings for the location of all the Departments of the Technological College.

(6) That the Syndicate be requested to address the Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay with a view to each of them contributing half of the recurring expenditure of Rs 3,50,000 estimated by the University Reform Committee (vide page 180 of the Committee's Report).

(7) That the excess of income from the enhanced University fees from candidates for the various University Examinations which now amounts to over Rs. 1,00,000 per year be utilized for making up any deficit of the recurring expenditure of the College in case the Government and the Bombay Municipality does not defray the whole of the recurring expenditure.

(8) That in view of the fact that the School of Sociology has not justified its existence by producing any result of practical value either to the University or to the Presidency and that it has been a white elephant, it be disestablished and that the services of the Professors and the staff of the School be terminated on the expiry of their contracts and also the saving caused therefrom be utilized towards the maintenance of the Technological College under consideration."

"CAMELOTS DU ROI" AGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Angers.—There was further Royalist trouble to-day here on the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial by M. Daladier, Chairman of the Radical Party. The police arrested 40 members of the Royalist organisation, the Camelots du Roi, who caused a great excitement by distributing Royalist tracts.—Reuter.

PETROL FAMINEIN DELHI

DELHI, Nov. 5.

A petrol famine exists in Delhi. Prices during the last two days have soared to between Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/8 per tin the last mentioned being the price demanded today.—A.P.

The death has occured of Major-General John Blackburn Shith.—Reuter.

Sydney.—Captain Frank Hurley and the Flying Officer Moir took off from Wyn-John Blackburn Smith.—Reuter.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

THE FOLIES BERGERE AND MOULIN ROUGE

As anticipated the Folies Bergere and Moulin Rouge Revue staged by the Banvard New London Musical Comedy Company at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night drew quite a good house. It was the occasion of its first appearance in Bombay, and a stir had been created by the expectation of a good show. What success it achieved was amply shown by the appreciation of the audience. The Company was in a thoroughly revuesical mood, and their efforts throughout were bright and entertaining. Being made up of a series of variety turns, with dancing as a predominant feature, the programme was especially strong in clever individual items, but the concerted numbers, at times, were rather weak and lacked mutual understanding.

Of course there was plenty of wit and humour, and Mr. Edgar Stanmore, with his infectious laugh, was safely entrusted with this, with Miss Cherry Wylmott and Mr. Frank Atkinson as capable partners.

Miss Molly Maguire and Mr. Angus Strong were responsible for some delightful songs, while "Rain" by Miss Elsie Keene and Mr. Jack Desmond was an especially clever dance item which was well appreciated. In the role of a "boarded" teacher Miss Cherry Wylmott attempted to teach a new way of rendering "Constantinople," with amusing results, and "Aeroplane," an original dance item by Miss Elsie Keene and the girls, was one of the best concerted numbers of the evening. The scenery and the costumes were picturesque and effective, which provided a bright effect to things in general. This revue will be continued to-night and on Wednesday night.

Rome.—A despatch from Tripoli says that a body of native irregulars surprised and routed the rebel tribesmen, near the southern boundary of Tripoli. Hundred rebels and 41 irregulars were killed.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DRAWBACKS OF NEHRU REPORT.

U. P. MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 5.

The United Provinces All-Parties' Muslim Conference commenced proceedings yesterday when among others the Raja of Salimpur, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, M.L.C., Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtullah, Nawab Ali Hasan Khan, Nowab Murtuza Hussain Khan were present on the dais.

Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, welcoming the delegates, said that the Nehru report had taken no account of the present position and condition of Muslims, and their point of view. It was, therefore, a one-sided production and Muslims felt absolutely dissatisfied with it. No Muslim had had a share in its preparation, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi having left the Committee in despair, and Sir Ali Imam having attended only one sitting, and that in unsatisfactory health. The greatest drawback of the Report was that power was concentrated in the Central Government, where Muslims would always remain in a minority. Provincial autonomy, which was essential in Muslim interests, had been given the go-by. He advocated a federal system of Government which would enable the Provinces, which had a majority of Muslim population, to retaliate against the treatment given to their community in Hindu provinces. He also criticised the finding of the Committee regarding separate electorates, which, he said, were essential for the political education of their community. He was opposed to adult suffrage which he said could not be availed of by Muslims, for their women lived in purdah.

HIS SEVEN DEMANDS.

In conclusion, he enunciated seven specific demands on behalf of Muslims, namely, (1.) Separate electorates for all legislative and autonomous bodies, including Universities and Intermediate Education Boards etc.; (2.) Reservation of seats as at present; (3.) No legislative measure to be passed into law which was opposed by three-fourths the members of their community; (4.) One-third of appointments in all departments to be allotted to Muslims, except in the Police and the army, where a fifty per cent ratio of Muslims to the total strength should be maintained. (5.) Half a share in the Provincial Government; (6.) One-third share in the Central Government; and (7.) Protection for the Urdu language.—A. P.

C. P. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

MINISTER ON "NOBLE PROFESSION."

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

Presiding over the fifth Conference of the Central Provinces Veterinary Association, the Hon. Mr. T. J. Kedar, Minister of Agriculture, said that the profession of veterinary surgeons was a noble one and India being an agricultural country, the importance of this science was bound to be realised sooner or later. The veterinary science was the handmaiden of agriculture. In western countries the Department of Animal Husbandry was part of the Department of Agriculture. He stated that he was personally of the opinion that if the Cow Protection Fund could be used to increase the number of veterinary dispensaries, it would be of immense benefit to the live-stock of the country. Efforts should be made to stimulate the use of Indian drugs for the amelioration of cattle diseases.—A. P.

HOW THEY DO IT IN ANGORA

INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Constantinople.—The budget for 1929, which has been tabled in the Assembly, balances at 220,300 thousand pounds Turkish, an increase of thirteen millions compared with the figures for 1928, owing to the expenditure on national defence, economic development, education, railways and irrigation.—Reuter

At the University estate at Kokine, Rangoon, Lady Iddis laid the foundation stone of the Judson College Women's Hostel, named Benton Hall, and His Excellency the Governor laid the corner stone of the Judson College, on Saturday.—A. P.

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

MR. HEERJI-BEHEDIN CHALLENGES PRESIDENT'S RULING

Mr. E. R. Heejibehedin is moving the following resolution at the next meeting of the Improvement Trust Board:

That the President was wrong in ruling the following proposition of Dr. Viegas in order which was moved at the meting of the Board on November 2:—

"That looking to the present financial condition of the Trust and in the interest of economy, the Board are strongly of opinion that the posts of Deputy Estate Agent and the Junior Assistant Estate Agent should not be filled up and that the present arrangement for the conduct of the duties of these posts should continue as heretofore pending the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality which is to be effected shortly.

"That the said resolution is beyond the scope of the powers rested in the Board and "ultra vires" and that it was not competent for the Board to entertain the resolution.

"That the President in ruling that the resolution was in order overlooked the above facts and ignored the joint legal opinion of two leading Counsel Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

"That the ruling of the President traversed the established rules of debate promulgated by the Mother of Parliaments in that any subject before a Committee of a body cannot be intercepted by the main body and in this respect the President's attention be requested to the following rules of procedure in the House of Commons:—

1. By the Rules of the House it is irregular to propose any motion or amendment which anticipates a matter already appointed for the consideration of the House.

2. 'When the matters referred to a Committee have been considered, the Chairman is directed to report the same to the House.'

"Until such report is made, no reference may be made thereto nor to the proceedings of the Committee."

INSTALMENT SELLING.

(Continued from page 6,

the collateral and charges interest or discounts his 'hundi' or promissory note. The alternative system is for the discounting company to accept the liability and import funds from their European correspondents where money is cheaper. Therefore, the local banks have no direct record of such deals and no statistics can be obtained as to its value. Thus the different practices current in the allocation of liability make it difficult to reach satisfactory conclusions as to the percentage of defaults in this system in India. From figures available locally I am inclined to believe that there are over 100 lakhs of rupees allocated to hire-purchase in India and in Calcutta there are about 30 lakhs involved. This excludes the numerous importers who have the facility of time purchase from their manufacturers and wholesalers; under these circumstances there exists no agreement but an 'arrangement' is made to pay between 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. on delivery and the balance when the machinery produces or the mercandise sel's. The liability is wholly the selers' and there is no lien on any assets of the buyer.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS.

The difference in economics is negligible but in technique there is an important distinction due to the legal differences. In the United States the practice is for the article changing hands to become the property of the buyer, the seller under the instalment agreement or the company financing the transaction retaining a lien over it; in Great Britain the article more commonly remains the property of the prospective seller until the last payment is effected and the agreement moreover provides for a nominal sum of money to be paid on the liquidation of all instalments prior to the buyer becoming the rightful owner. In India the British system prevails, but property— that is machinery— imbedded on the buyer's-hirer's-land may not be removed. This rather defeats the purpose of the arrangement and therefore, there is extant much agitation for the introduction of adequate legislation to overcome this issue.

In considering the economic value of the hire-purchase movement it is necessary to bear in mind that the general standard of living is higher to-day than it has ever been and from a social point of view any factor that leads to full life, health, enjoyment and efficiency of the democracy is to be encouraged. Until the advent of the hire-purchase on a larger scale it was the privilege of the wealthy only to acquire articles of value which adds to the enjoyment of life. Hire purchase has done much to change this side of affairs by providing a means by which such articles could be acquired by the individual of moderate means. It has been said that it is desirable to have the things we want which would stimulate the ambitions and energies of the people and gradually raise the standard of living; hire purchase operates in this direction inasmuch it calls upon the individual for habits of system, saving and self-control.

India needs far-reaching idealists to fortify her economic life so that wider scope may be afforded to the communities and individuals in order to enable the efficacy of certain structures towards its national life. What can be a more definite spurt to the prevalent depression than the need of increased sales which this system must evolve by its general adoption? But let the increased sales be inspired with the necessary impetus from the indigenous financial organisations who now look askance at this system for it would be preferable to the advances on house property or the low-yielding gilt edged securities. Personally I believe that there exists a legitimate necessity for the introduction of instalment sales of machinery to the ryots. Conjure what it would mean to the cultivators throughout India who would be able to till, sow and reap mechanically? Is it possible to do so when you consider how miserably poor they perpetually appear to be and how culpable are the means employed and how totally incapable to produce economically?

To my mind, it would seem that selling by hire-purchase should be encouraged in India more generally as it could be applied to numerous spheres and would appeal to the average Indian for it would result in an increase in the purchasing power of the masses and spell emancipation from their inherited servility to money-lenders.

STEEL WINDOWS IN MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that some body in Bombay Municipality is very keen to see the unemployment in England decreased by introducing imported steel windows in newly construcied municipal buildings, in place of our indigenous teak wood ones. The Gilder Tank market municipal schools and maternity homes lately constructed have all been fitted with imported steel windows.

It may mean some reduction in the unemployment in England but what about the unemployment that is increasing in this country even amongst our own artisans? The use of these imported steel windows means so much unemployment amongst our carpenters and coolies and less demand for our indigenous teak wood, which is one of the best timbers in the world for building construction! It is significant to note that while the import in England of our teakwood is increasing every year the import of steel under one pretext or other is also increasing in this country!

There are hardly any advantages in imported steel windows as compared with wooden ones, except that the former gives a little more open area than the latter; but steel windows are liable to rust—specially is towns like Bombay—where the atmosphere is laden with moisture and corrosive fumes. Well-seasoned teak is not much affected by white ants when properly treated with coal tar before fixing in the brick work. But steel absorbs the heat of the atmosphere much more than wood—in fact the latter is practically a non-enoductor of heat—and wooden windows always remain much cooler than steel ones. When steel windows expand by heat they usually bulge out and admit warm air into the rooms. Surely the one advantage of steel windows offering a little larger open area could easily be gained by increasing the size of wooden ones. Steel windows are not cheaper than wooden ones and even if they be it is time that our people should cultivate a taste and love for everything Swadeshi as far as possible.

I wish some Corporator would bring a motion in the Corporation to stop this pernicious practice of specifying and fitting steel windows to municipal buildings in place of indigenous wooden ones.—Yours, etc.,

F. E. B.

REJOINDER TO MAULVI MAHOMED YAKUB.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the vague reply of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub. He has evaded answering the main issues. Will he tell us early and definitely, whether in his opinion:

(1) Is "Islam in danger" in India?

(2) If so from whom, please? Since when?

(3) If "Islam is in danger," why not resign from the Age of Consent Committee, and work for its preservation?

(4) If Maulvi Saheb shares Mr. Jinnah's views on the Nehru Report why does he organise hostile meetings of Muslims against the whole Nehru Report?

(5) Does he not unconsciously play the game of the bureaucracy at this psychological hour?

(6) If the Maulvi Saheb is so keen on Hindu-Muslim Unity, why does he not meet Hindu leaders at the various centres he is visiting, and discuss with them points which would satisfy Muslims, without being unfair to other communities?

(7) Does Maulvi Saheb honestly think that he can bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity by organising and or presiding at Muslim meetings opposing the Nehru Report?

(8) Has the Maulvi Saheb met and heard the young Muslims of Bombay, whose spokesmen to-day are Mr. Chagla Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Meheralli, etc.?

(9) Has not the Maulvi Saheb done gross injustice to the young Muslims of Bombay by booming the meeting over which he presided? For are not the young Muslims supporters of the Nehru Report?

(10) And Maulvi Saheb, which experts of Economy sided with the 18d. Ratio? Not Prof.'s Shah, or Wadia, or Joshi, or Vakil; nor Mr. B. F. Mador, nor Mr Manu Subedar!

(11) Maulvi Saheb, do you still realize or not, that your favourite 18d. Ratio has ruined India and Indians—Muslims included?

(12) Is not the economic ruin of India, and hence of Muslims also, infinitely worse than the loss of a few seats here or a few posts there?

Maulvi Saheb, this writer congratulated you not on the Resolutions of the Muslim League at Calcutta—but on your shunning the sham Safi League at Lahore, and on standing by the National Boycott of Simon Commission.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

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ATIYA BEGUM IN U. P.

The Muslim Union, Allahabad University, has invited Atiya Begum to deliver a series of talks in the various associations for establishing a regular propaganda for furthering the cause of girl's education and uplift of the younger generation. It is understood that Atiya Begum has accepted the invitation and will be the guest of Justice Suleman from the 12th to the 17th November, after which she attends the Conference where she has been invited to speak on the Music of India.

H. H. MAHARANI REGENT OF GWALIOR

(From a Correspondent.) .....

Gwalior has been passing through a series of gay festivities and grand ceremonials in connection with the investiture ceremony of the order of C. I. conferred on H. H. the Maharani Scindia, Regent of the State of Gwalior. Her Highness is the highest lady of rank to-day in India. Her intellectual attainments, her charm of manner and calm deliberations on State matters of vital importance has popularised her to such an extent that the Government could not help appreciating her work even during her short period of Regency.

Her Highness is keeping to the ancient traditions of an ideal Indian woman and queen and the Resident paid her the highest tribute in warmest terms, during a grand Durbar that was held in her honour while decorating her with the distinction.

Her Highness was brought up in Purdah within the four walls of Palace. Her powers of administration were acquired from within and not from without.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Basrah.—The derailment on Friday morning, owing to heavy rains of an engine and two coaches of the mail train he'd up the troop train containing the third battalion, the fifth Mahratta Light Infantry, bound for India, which was coming behind. The troops arrived only to-day. The fast mail boat was delayed 24 hours for them.—Reuter.

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YOUTH LEAGUES IN C. P. AND BERAR

LECTURES ON INDIAN SCULPTURE

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

The meeting of the youths of Nagpur held lately in the Buldi Picture House was a memorable one, for on that day the youngmen emphatically and by an overwhelming majority declared that Politics could never be separated from economic, social and religious activities in which the youngmen of our country may take part. Political freedom, they thought, was the one and the only goal before their vision and with the political freedom, economic, religious and social freedom would soon be had.

The meeting was called to form a Youth League for the Central Provinces and Berar. Mr. M. L. Jayavant presided. The following resolution was proposed: "Aware of the need for a movement which will at least save the youths of the land from the evils of servitude and to inspire the young minds with an abiding love for the country and abundant desire to advance province politically, socially and economically we launch this Youth League with the motto India first."

Some of the speakers wanted to delete the word "politically." They argued that at the beginning of a new venture we should begin that part of the work in which we had a hope of success. But in vain Messrs. Vidvarthi, Byramji, Sarfarazkhan and others appealed to the audience. Mr. Maolanker wanted to effect a compromise by substituting the word "general advancement" for the words "politically, economically and socially," but all the amendments were rejected by an overwhelming majority and in the end Mr. Byramji had to withdraw his motion "that this meeting of the Youths of C. P. and Berar is of opinion that in its best interests, the League shall for the present exclude politics from the sphere of its activities."

Barrister G. Y. Deshmukh and Mr R. S. Rukker took a prominent part in the meeting. Eventually the League was formed and a sub-committee was appointed to frame a constitution. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Berar has also formed a Youth League.

INDIAN SCULPTURE.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur University Extension Lecture Series, Mr. O. C. Gangoly, Editor of "Rupam", delivered a course of two interesting and instructive lectures on "Moghul Painting" and "Indian Sculpture" in the University Building, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice- Chancellor presiding. The lectures were profusely illustrated.

Mr. Gangoly said that of all branches of Indian Art, none are so different of approach, so difficult to understand, and so difficult to sympathize with, as the schools of old Indian Sculptures. Their strange forms, their peculiar themes, and their special means and methods of expression, characterize them as a unique and distinctive language of plastic thoughts, having very little in common with any other schools of sculptures in the West. The most characteristic phase or form of Indian art is a piece of sculpture, or more strictly speaking an image, or an icon. A sculpture is an image-maker, and as such this function is severely limited and circumscribed by the injunctions of the iconographer, the priest or the expounder of the image. He is in fact an illustrator or interpreter in stone, wood or metal of a form visualized or imaged by a seer, prophet or "sadhaka." He must therefore identify himself completely with the point of view of the "sadhaka," the worshipper of the diety. From this point of view, Indian sculpture cannot be expected to seek attractive forms for their own sake; its beauty is the resultant of a sincere and an intuitive attempt to suggest or intimate the divinity. The images, visualized in Indian sculptures are pictured in superhuman types—having an anatomy different from the normal human standard. The Indian sculptor so very rich in plastic representations of the ideals of divinity of saints and preachers, has not failed to incarnate the great ideal of Indian womanhood. For the images of their goddesses, the sculptors very quickly formulated a satisfactory aesthetic form idealising the national conception of beauty, in very characteristic conventions. In the art of Europe, the study of womanhood, as recorded in art, has invariably centered round the representations of the nude female form and except in Italian art has very rarely borrowed any motif from the cult of mother worship. In India the mother idea is emphasized, and is closely related to the doctrine which regards the woman or the female principle as the Shakti, i.e., the power and the energy of the divinity. The Indian sculptors are principally concerned with woman the mother, the shakti, the wedded wife, the spiritual consort of the male principle and sometimes also with woman the tempter, chiefly represented in architectural and decorative sculptures as "apsaras" or courtesans of the gods, and sometimes as Nayikas types of love heroines the objective of human passion.

'SPLIT IN CONGRESS PARTY.'

TORY JUBILATION.

NEW LIGHT ON GALLIPOLI.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that there is now a definite split in the Congress Party, which was previously focussed into supporting ("whole-heartedly," as was declared) the Nehru-Sapru proposals. He says that the Conference itself was not unanimous; that this fact was suppressed; that the draft adopted was then altered materially; and the opposition is growing and becoming defined.

Not only, says he, is there the somewhat anticipated opposition of Muslims, Depressed Classes leaders, Hindus of Sind and the Punjab and a part of the Sikhs, but the most serious assault comes from Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and the unflinching champions of Independence versus Imperial connection.

Therefore, the Nehru-Sapru scheme is to be boosted broadly by propaganda in India. The antipathy to the Simon Commission's visit will be utilised to unite the supporters of the Nehru position. But that scheme will not, in the long run, unite; for the Sind Hindus will never agree to the separation of Sind, and the Punjabis will not adopt the Pandit's recommendations. So saith this wise bird.

TURKS AT GALLIPOLI.

A book by the German General Kannengiesser has been published by the house of Hutchinson. In it he deals with the situation at Gallipoli during the Great War operations. It is, he asserts, possible that the peninsula would have been almost deserted, and incapable of resisting a strong attack, but for a few unexpected facts. First, the Allies gave the Turks a very kind warning of attack by their heavy preliminary bombardment. Then, by a luck accident (?) Kemal Pasha, commanding the 19th Turkish Division, exercised his troops in that particular direction on that particular day. General Kannengiesser repeats our own information of some years ago, that the naval bombardment was ridiculously ineffective. On account of the flat trajectory of the pieces, and the tenacity of the shell on any surface except armour plate, very small losses were caused and no structural chaos whatever.

PERSIANS AND ARABS.

There is a note on my desk which only family troubles has caused to be overlaid. It refers to the amazing statement of Mr. Arnold that the Arab element in Persia constituted 90 per cent. of the population; that the beautiful Persian (and Parsi) ladies are what they are, because of Arab descent; that the Arab minority massacred the majority of the population and other howlers of that sort.

Every credit is due to Ali Akbar Khan Daryush of Oxford, for writing to the "Daily Telegraph" and stating:

(1) That the invading Arabs were a small host, (2) That they never numbered more than 10 p.c. of the population, (3) That the majority of Persians either accepted Islam voluntarily or else paid the Jazieh tax which assured the peace and protection (4) That a mere handful migrated to India, (5) That other subsequent invasions of other races had more physical influence than that of the Arabs. (6) That Persian tenacity drove the Arabs out in the end, and that to-day only a few small scattered nomad tribes can claim an Arabian descent.

UNHOLY GLEE.

The joy over one sinner that cleaves to the British Empire is only excelled by the gloat over disunion or disputes among its critics. The Press comments light-heartedly about the complete Swaraj "split". It may well be that these body birds will be disappointed of their gruesome repast, and that the split victim will yet arise and walk. They, however, will never admit their error or eat their words. Before dealing with the harbingers of disaster, I think it proper clearly to state that there is and always was grave dissatisfaction among many of the supporters of the cause of Indian freedom, over ill-omened policy of "Dominion Status." Everyone knows by now what relation to freedom the mere word "dominion" or even "free state" bears in the mouths and minds of English statesmen. Its identification with the dictionary definition is as difficult as that of "Mandate". The decisions of Lucknow were a victory, not for Indian freedom, but for Mrs. Besant and Mr. Graham Pole.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 6 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co When you think of Insurance.

HOOVER, SMITH & INTERNATIONAL MIND.

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President Butler's energetic expression of dissatisfaction with Mr. Hoover's statement on our international duty has met with wide and warm response; for he as justified in his confidence that millions of earnest Republicans throughout the country are in agreement with him. As a party man of long service and loyalty, he is justified in maintaining his place in the party while declaring that its candidate and its platform for the moment can not commit him to positions which he condemns. Only by such large freedom and brave criticism from within can the two-party system, which America and England in the main approve, retain its health and its hold on intelligent and self-respecting men; and Dr. Butler is to be thanked for exercising his freedom and definitely declaring his dissent. It were devoutly to be wished that John W. Davis and Newton D. Baker would similarly proclaim and define their dissent from Governor Smith's treatment of the same subject; for their dissatisfaction and chagrin must be equally great writes Mr. Edwin D. Mead in "Unity.")

We had a right to expect something very different from Mr. Hoover, something constructive, prophetic and worth while, for he is emphatically an international man, of unique international knowledge and experience, and earlier, along with Mr. Root, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Hughes, declared his earnest belief in our adherence to the League of Nations. Now, giving no expression to his personal views on the subject, he contents himself with the tame statement that "our country has refused membership in the League of Nations" although glad to cooperate with the League in some of its endeavors. He speaks of this as "maintaining our independence from the political exigencies of the Old World," ignoring the fact that every nation of the New World from Canada to Chile has joined the League and is heartily cooperating in the organized family of nations. He speaks in the most approved conventional fashion of "adequate preparedness for defense." "We must not only be just," he says; "we must be respected," by this, as Dr. Butler properly intimates, clearly meaning feared. If the talk is of respect, the two things that have earned real respect for us from other nations in these years are Woodrow Wilson's Republican administration, and the Kellogg Treaty renouncing war as a policy in settling international disputes. This latter is the one glory of the present Republican administration, and the Kansas City platform proudly exulted in it. Although Mr. Hoover spoke on the very eve of Mr. Kellogg's departure for Paris to sign the Outlawry Treaty, with the representatives of fifteen leading nations, in the midst of such applause for the United States as has not been witnessed since President Wilson entered Paris in 1918, Mr. Hoover barely mentions it, while he was careful to declare that "in an armed world there is only one certain guarantee of freedom, and that is preparedness for defense, and that we shall therefore maintain our naval defense in the strength and efficiency which will yield us at all times the primary assurance of liberty and safety."

"MELANCHOLY LINGO."

This is melancholy lingo, in which a man like Mr. Hoover has no right to indulge at this hour. Calvin Coolidge is not a prophet but the whole tone of his later speech of the Legion was a world better than this. The administration's proposal last winter of a Dol. 750,000,000 naval building program, which the overwhelming uprising of the country promptly compelled Congress to bury, was made in the interest of this same "national security" which Mr. Hoover stresses, and which Dr. Butler dubs "swagger." To stress armaments at the moment when we ask other nations to join with us in renouncing war, is, as Dr. Butler warmly declares, a "tragic contradiction and hypocrisy." Great Britain, we read, has decided, in the spirit of the Kellogg treaty which she has just accepted, to give up the building of the Singapore naval base. M. Painleve, France's Minister of War, exclaims with exuberance of hope, "Let us oust the word 'war' from human speech." This was the hour for Mr. Hoover to electrify the world by some great gesture and some lofty word proclaiming that this American Republic, by the grace of God, safest of nations, proposes to act from this day on in the faith that freedom and security lie not in preparedness for defence and war, but in generous trust, in justice and good will.

I hardly need say that my general feeling for Mr. Hoover is one of admiration. His character and career are a part of our national capital and pride. His sturdy, simple, unprivileged youth; the energy and precision with which almost unaided he achieved his scientific education and the honor of all who had to do with him; the remarkable talent and proficiency which gained his early call to his revolutionizing service in Australian mines; his call by the Chinese government, on the ground of that accomplishment, to the management of China's mining department; his memorable organization and management of Belgian and Russian relief under indescribable difficulties, with the saving of millions of starving men; the resourcefulness and vigor of his Washington life, which has made "Send for Hoover" the watchword of emergencies,—these things proclaim the pioneering and muscular mind, and the robust experience which augur a radically beneficent administration. We are willing and are bound to accept the assurance of those who know him best that his action is always better than his words. But his word was not what the nation and the world waited for. His speech showed nowhere prophecy, courage or the traits of political leadership.

WHAT WILL BE THE FUTURE?

What then shall the disappointed Republican or Independent do? The Democratic Party surely does not invite him. Its platform and its candidate give poor promise. The retrograde in the four years since 1924 has been marked. The thing that stands out in the memory of the national convention of 1924 is Newton D. Baker's powerful appeal to the Party to come back to allegiance to Woodrow Wilson and lead the nation its rightful place in the organized world. John W. Davis, the presidential candidate in 1924, despite the platform's silence, sounded the same clear international note throughout the campaign. Presumably these men feel to-day as they felt then. The words of their Party's platform and candidate misrepresent them; and it were devoutly to be wished that they might declare it with power. Governor Smith makes the regulation Democratic genuflexion to Thomas Jefferson, greatest internationalist and peace prophet of his age, and expends rhetoric on Woodrow Wilson. But it does not seem to occur to him that the one thing for which Woodrow Wilson will be remembered in history, the thing of glorious moment for which he lived and died, the thing for which suffering and aspiring Europe with one mighty voice of gratitude acclaimed America, was the League of Nations, a united world to succeed a warring and a anarchic world. For this Alfred Smith has not a word.

No one would minimize any wholesome word by Governor Smith in this matter. His energetic arraignment of the course of President Coolidge in Nicaragua is such a wholesome word. All sensible people should now agree that our intervention in Nicaragua, opposing the liberal majority party and bolstering up a reactionary adventurer, a tool of American commercial interests, was a tragical blunder; and it was not kept from being a crime by the pretense that it was to protect American lives and property, which were never in danger. The American lives lost were of our marines pushed in to the jungle in military moves never authorized by Congress. Scores of our good boys were killed or wounded in wanton fighting, involving the killing of hundreds of helpless and honest Nicaraguans, to whom our army appeared as a force of foreign invaders. A million earnest Americans will say an emphatic "Amen" to Governor Smith's emphatic "Never Again!"

"I am not of those," said Governor Smith, "who contend that everything Republican is bad and everything Democratic is good." Why not then greet with gratitude the brave and splendid Kellogg Treaty outlawing war? Here too was the place to proclaim that if he were placed in the White House Congress would have no new occasion to bury such a navy-building program as it buried last spring in obedience to the thunder of the people's common sense, because no such program nor any remotely resembling it would ever be submitted by his Democratic administration. He talks of removing the cause of war; but the things he talks about are vastly more consequences than causes of war. Secretary Mellon has just reminded us that 82 per cent of all our monstrous federal taxation goes to meet the cost of past and prospective war. What would not this almost incredible wealth mean in the reinforcement and enrichment of our industrial and economic life? "Do not tell people now," said the great author of "The Future of War," a quarter of a century ago, "how wicked they are in keeping up the war system; tell them what fools they are!"

Governor Smith's speech reveals a vital and vigorous personality; compared with it, Mr. Hoover's speech is dull reading. But it reveals no constructive statesmanship as concerns the momentous issues here surveyed. As concerns our national economic issues, tariff, farm relief, water power, there is not a cent's worth of difference between the platforms and the candidates; although upon the last Governor Smith's words have for the sharper ring. Upon the tariff, at this moment when all Europe in revolt against barbarous and benighted trade and customs barriers, he could have said something salient and solvent; but he was intent only on the sufficient sop to Cerberus.

HOOVER'S ELECTION SURE?

Herbert Hoover will undoubtedly be elected in November, and probably by an overwhelming vote. The great Republican majorities of seven and eight millions in 1920 and 1924 cannot be worn down; and Mr. Hoover is a much more popular candidate than Mr. Harding or Mr. Coolidge. That the long influence of the ambitionless Coolidge commonplace has not smothered him will be counted to his credit by sane and hopeful men. Mr. Coolidge, in world affairs, has been in action worse than his words, with the voice of Jacob always at the beginning and the hand of Esau at the end. Mr. Hoover is a robuster nature, and his school of experience has been a broader and a sterner one; and his background and biography prepare the country to believe with his friends that his actions are indeed better than his words, and that he is stronger in first place than in second. At any rate, no reason appears for changing the party administration, with the inevitable discords and delays, except for distinct cause and there is none.

The real lesson of the campaign is the utter unreality and inefficiency of our present party alignment. There is not a thoughtful or serious man in either party who feels contented or square in his place. Neither party stands for anything distinctive; the names of both have become mere trade-marks. This is not healthy, and it cannot last. The Republican Party began seventy years ago as a party with a clear task and imperative. It was the party of aggression and reform. To-day, after the years, it has become the conservative party of the country; while the Democratic party meantime has not become the Liberal party in a natural political division. Yet a true progressive party, a defined and logical Opposition, a free people must somehow create and maintain for its efficiency and health. If a party loses its vocation, then a party with a present purpose will supplant it, as the Republican Party supplanted the Whigs seventy years ago. To every time comes some great cause, some new Messiah; and if an existing party does not recognize and serve it, then a new party will surely supersede the old. Virtue on minor matters in that hour does not count for much, and will not be remembered. The party will be measured solely by its fidelity to the one commanding cause.

The great cause seventy years ago was the war against slavery; the great cause to-day is the war against war. Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party heard the old call. Woodrow Wilson heard the new call. Had his party followed him, it would have commanded American political life for half a century. Its opportunity and obligation were such as seldom came to parties or to men. But it had not the temper for the great adventure; it made the "great refusal," as men and nations so constantly do; and its chance is probably irretrievably lost. For the moment we seem condemned to mark time, until the people, who only can redeem the time, and at whose will parties rise and fall, speak the commanding word.

WHAT DOES LAST ANALYSIS SHOW?

For after all, and in the last analysis this democratic government by public opinion; and that public opinion is not shaped by presidents and senators alone, but also by church and school and press and industry and commerce. These agencies are waking to a new sense of their responsibility and power. It was they which almost in an hour compelled the administration to withdraw its wanton naval program last spring. It might with high warrant be claimed that when two years ago the President and Secretary Kellogg sent to Congress their incredibly foolish messages on the Mexican situation, half a dozen of our great journals, with no co-operating planning, but with a common sense of propriety and a clearer grasp of the facts than that possessed by the government authorities, by their prompt and powerful editorial action saved the nation from catastrophe. And the President in his pique has been scolding them intermittently ever since for meddling with our foreign policy! The journals were instantly reinforced by the churches, and by Senator Borah; and the country had a chance to take its breath.

In the Senate, unhappily, there is little leadership. There are few personalities there that appeal to the popular imagination or the national conscience. There are few even visualized in the minds of our people, let alone other peoples. Our people know a dozen leaders in Parliament in the Reichstag, in the French Chamber; but the only American senator known to the commonalty of Paris of London is Senator Borah.

Why is there no leadership in the Senate no salient speech few salient men's. Because there is no cause! Without a cause, politics becomes machinery and elections a game. That is our situation to-day. Half the Senate marks time and plays for position in election; and the people are lulled by programs of safety first, irresponsibility and comfort. It is a nation's perdition to be merely safe and comfortable when it ought to be taking mighty risks for mankind; and when in the most powerful and privileged nation on earth a great national election turns entirely on comfort, and a million voters are chiefly concerned with the percentage of alcohol in their drink, that nation is in the advanced stages of dry rot. To be red in the face about bigger navies when we are safe to the nth power, and when in the world's great crisis humanity and history thunder in our ears, is the apoplexy of senility. The ghosts of Washington and Jefferson walk the earth at night warning the waking to bethink themselves of the first line of defense for the nation's soul.

I believe that the people are not false, but have been betrayed. Writes an able Boston journalist at this hour, rejoicing in the signing of the Kellogg Treaty at Paris:

The world now sees that there are better ways to do everything that war has ever done. Noble men out of office and statesmen in office all around the world are seeking these ways, and the masses of the people in every land demand them. And Mr. Kellogg himself says: "The common people are of one mind in their desire to see the abolition of war." The people are better than the politicians; and the churches, the colleges, the better journals, throb with the vision and the call. There is more real statesmanship today in the pulpit than in the Senate; and our religion becomes more religious as it becomes more political and realizes at last with the Master and the prophets that its business is to establish the kingdom of God on earth. The churches and the scholars will not make the political parties listen today; for they are too busy with the game. But they will make them listen and obey tomorrow.

EDWIN D. MEAD.

LIBERTY.

(BY LEILAMANI NAIDU.)

Why should I care for aught they say
What is their song to me?
No morrow knows nor yesterday
My dream of liberty.
I want no other's tongue to tell
Life's secret of sad tears;
Nor other's hand nor might to fell
Its canopy of fears.
I have a song none else may sing,
A deed none else may dare;
A hope—some sweet fantastic thing,
Some sweet ecstatic prayer.
There is a seed that I must sow
A harvest I must reap:
A secret no man else may know
A tear that I must weep.
It is my own, my liberty.
My life, my soul, my fate
And freedom to eternity.
My Master and my Mate.
O, let them sing for aught they might,
What is their song to me?
No morrow binds nor yesternight
My dreams of liberty.

(From "The Indus").

(This charming and yet forceful poem is written by Mrs Sarojini Naidu's daughter, she clearly inherits her mother's poetical genius).

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALIST CONGRESS.

A Movement for Real Brotherhood.

(BY V. D. RISHI, The Indian Delegate).

The second session of the International Spiritual Congress was held in London from the 8th to 13 September under the auspices of the International Spiritualist Federation, Paris. It was attended by representatives of twenty-six nations, and the numbebr of foreign delegates alone amounted to 120. Sir A. Conan Doyle occupied the chair as the Honorary President of the Congress and was the leading figure in the function.

The work of the Congress commenced in the Queen's Gate Hall early morning, when the report of the Federation was read out and new office-bearers were elected for the ensuing period of three years. The Psychic Exhibition could not be held for want of sufficient number of exhibits, but the delegates had the opportunity of visiting the Psychic Museum of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, near Westminster Abbey. It contains a splendid collection of spirit photographs, casts and moulds of spirit hands, spirit drawings and several other articles of psychic interest. It is a permanent exhibition of spiritualist matters, and everyone interested in psychic science should try to visit it. In the evening the President delivered his address, which was listened to with rapt attention.

On Sunday morning a public worship was conducted in the Crotian Hall showing the religious significance of spiritualism. It showed the importance of this knowledge from the religious point of view. Mrs. Roberts, the clairvoyant medium, gave demonstrations of the presence of spirits by describing their features and giving names of some of them.

In the evening on the same day Sir A. Conan Doyle delivered his Magic Lantern Lecture showing the photographs of fairies, phantoms—including the phantom in the car and the Nonwitch Ghost—photographs of nerve fibres and their extension into ectoplasm: illustrations of the process at work in the production of the Hope psychic "extras." Among others hes howed the spirit photographs of Raymond Marshal Haig, Cushman, Crandon Materialism and the remarkable photograph of Mr. Joseph City's daughter. They were very evidential and sure to convince all unbiassed persons of the truth of the phenomena.

The Congress arranged three Commissions, which commenced their sittings from Monday. They dealt with the science, philosophy and organisation of spiritualism. A number of papers were submitted to each section which, after careful perusal drafted some resolutions for the United Session of the Congress. The sections were presided over by Dr. A. Wallace, M. Beverslius (Holland), and M. Melusson. The third evening of the Congress was devoted to the narration of reports regarding the spiritualistic movement in different countries. About twenty deegates spoke on the occasin, and gave an account of their efforts to spread this knowledge.

Dr. Abraham Wallace showed by magic lantern the pictures of the pioneers who had worked to prove the truth of spiritualism. Some of the keenest intellects and best mediums were exhibited on the screen, and an idea of their efforts was given. One of the most important features of the lecture was that the learned Doctor spoke with personal knowledge of many person shown in the collection.

On the last day of the Congress the three sections submitted their reports to the United Session and suggested some resolutions based on the papers read by them. The science section presided over by Dr. Wallace proposed that the Federation should have a special session to consider the scientific aspects of spiritualism. Mr. Keeling, who presided over the section regarding organisation, proposed a number of resolutions of considerable importance. The need for propaganda was fully borne out in all the resolutions adopted by the Congress.

The principles of spiritualism as adopted by the Paris Congress were reaffirmed so as to fix the Congress Creed, which consists of—

(1) The existence of God as the supreme cause of everything. (2) The immortality of the soul and its continued existence after the change called death. (3) Progressive evolution of spirits through multiple manifestations. (4) The law of personal responsibility. (5) The possibility of communication with those who are gone over.

The resolution regarding re-incarnation was left rather vague, as some of the spiritualists were not prepared to admit its truth in the full sense of the term.

A series of seances was arranged with well-known mediums, and was attended by several delegates and visitors. Mr. Hope, the photographic medium, paid a flying visit to the Congress and held seances with some of the delegates. In most cases extra faces of spirits appeared on the plates exposed by Mr. Hope.

During the whole session most cordial relations prevailed amongst those who assembled from different parts of the world, although some of them could not exchange their thoughts for want of a common language. No bar of race, creed or colour stood in the way of real brotherhood, which is one of the aims for the spread of spiritualism. The Congress infused a new spirit and enthusiasm in the delegates, who are sure to strengthen their efforts and propagate this knowledge.—"Indian News Science" Copyright.

TRAMWAY GRIEVANCES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through the columns of your esteemed paper draw the attention of the Tramway authorities to the two growing nuisances of the day?

The first is that in the Girgaum locality between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning there is a great rush of office goers and the tramcars there are not run in a sufficient number so as to cope with the daily rush. Consequently, people have often to wait there for half an hour or more. This is also the case at Flora Fountain in the evening hours of seven and eight, where, however, the difficulty is aggravated by a sort of curious arrangement whereby about half a dozen tramcars returning from the Museum are at times all going to Kalbadevi and at times all going to Girgaum! This not only inconveniences the people but rather causes enormous delay and consequent overcrowdedness in the cars.

The second nuisance is a very serious one and calls for its immediate stoppage. Time and again there are some passenger in the tramcars who alight by the back door which is meant to be used as an entrance. Therefore, it so happens that the people boarding the cars are prevented from doing so at once and considerable delay is experienced. The tramway conductors when asked why they allowed such a thing give the laconic reply, "What can we do!"

It is to be hoped that the Tramway Company which is otherwise rendering yeomen services to Bombay will not take long to remedy these evils.—Yours, etc.,

NANALAL N. TALATY.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.